

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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15c ELSEWHERE



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

When visitors call — footloose on a Japanese doorstep

## New help for drivers, shoppers on Congress list

By Robert P. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Top congressional consumer sources have quietly put together their priority consumer list for 1975.

If they achieve their goals, they would bring help to American supermarket shoppers, insured drivers, ecologists, and consumers of all descriptions.

Several such sources reveal they will push this year for adoption of ideas new and old. And they will investigate new fields which may result in additional laws. On their agenda are:

- Establishment of nationwide no-fault automobile insurance. A top consumer priority for several years, it passed the Senate this past congressional session but not the House.

- Set up an independent consumer-protection agency in the federal government to be the consumers' representative in dealings with federal agencies. Approved by the House the last time around, it foundered on a Senate filibuster, barely unable to break the conservative-led talkathon after an unusual four tries.

Though this is a top consumer priority, its prospects seem uncertain this year in the face of a lack of strong presidential support and the difficulties of overcoming yet another Senate

filibuster should the proposal get that far.

- Ban nonreturnable bottles. An action which would hearten environmentalists. Such a proposal would be tailored generally after an Oregon law and recent measures passed by two Washington-area governmental councils — Montgomery County and the District of Columbia. A House consumer subcommittee is expected at least to investigate such action.

- Provide consumers with performance-test results for many consumer products, so that shoppers would have additional information on which to make rational choices between competing brands.

The idea would be to require a federal agency to develop test criteria for various products, such as appliances; require that these tests be made; and make the results in some fashion available to consumers — in advertisements, retail stores, or perhaps on request.

Appliances, for instance, would be tested on the amount of energy they used and how well they did their job — such as how well air conditioners cooled. Senate consumer advocates will attempt to gain such a law.

- Amendments to existing food laws to make labeling clearer, improve standards on adulteration, and possibly require unit pricing. Behind the scenes, this issue was being worked on in 1974 on Capitol Hill.

- Strengthen the powers of the effective Consumer Products Safety Commission through several technical amendments to the laws under which it operates.

For one thing, give it the power to go to court itself to enforce its orders, instead of having to depend on the Justice Department for prosecution. For another, require independent testing laboratories and insurance underwriters to report any product defects they discover to the commission.

- Investigate the controversial Uniform Product Code which several supermarkets are testing — a process which may ultimately mean labeling food prices only on shelves, not on cans and packages themselves. Electronic scanning devices at the check-out counter would "read" the price of each item.

Consumer advocates will not achieve success in all these efforts and they know it. But how much success they do achieve will depend, in part, on how much attention Congress devotes to such issues — and to what extent it will be preoccupied with the economy, energy problems, and politics.

Additionally, much will ride on the final composition of the important House consumer subcommittee, chaired in the past by Rep. John E. Moss (D) of California. If the committee contains a clear majority of consumer advocates, these measures will stand far better likelihood of reaching the full House for a vote than in the past, when the subcommittee often had at best a wafer-thin margin of consumer advocacy.

## Huge U.S. deficits loom for '75, '76

Hopes of balanced budget fade as Congress concedes gap may total \$23 billion by June

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Massive U.S. budget deficits — perhaps the largest two-year total since World War II — loom this year and next, as inflation and recession take their toll.

A new study by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress concludes that lower tax revenues and accelerating government spending could mean a \$23-billion deficit in fiscal year 1975, ending next June 30, rising to a red-ink total of \$38 billion in 1976. Outgoing Budget Director Roy L.

Ash says the White House hopes to hold the 1975 deficit to \$9.2 billion. But he and other officials concede such hope is fading, as recession deepens.

President Ford, in his Jan. 30 State of the Union message, is expected by many to ask for an immediate tax cut to pump fresh consumer purchasing power into the economy.

Less for Treasury

Such a tax cut — perhaps in the range of \$20 billion — would mean less money for the U.S. Treasury at a time when the government is spending more to help jobless Americans.

Scrapped are the efforts of Mr. Ford and Treasury Secretary William E. Simon to balance the budget in 1976, while paring 1975 red ink to \$5 billion or less.

To Mr. Simon, the widening budget deficits threaten a dangerous continuation of inflation, forcing the government to borrow more heavily in already strained U.S. capital markets.

"Government at all levels in the United States today," Mr. Simon told this newspaper, "accounts for about 35 percent of our gross national product. Unless we cut back this tremendous explosion in growth and federal expenditures, we could very easily cross the 50 percent mark in the next 15 years."

That, added Mr. Simon, "I would consider destructive to the free enterprise system. . . . We must reverse this trend."

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## Egypt assessing nuclear strength

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Egypt is believed to be reviewing its peaceful and military nuclear capabilities in the light of Israeli President Ezer Weizman's recent statement that Israel could develop nuclear weapons if it chose to.

In an interview with the Etelaat newspaper chain in Iran Dec. 17, President Sadat accused Israel of trying to "intimidate" the Arabs with statements about Israel's nuclear capability.

"If Israel introduces atomic weapons into the area, we will find a means to have them, too. But we will not be the first to do so, or the first to use the atomic weapon," Mr. Sadat said.

Cairo warns Israeli talk of A-weapons may force perilous Mideast arms race

will lead us to construct our own nuclear defenses."

President Sadat had been hoping to discuss with Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev the Soviet promise made in October to supply Egypt with a 400-megawatt nuclear electric power station.

Whether postponement of the Brezhnev visit to Cairo will mean delay in finalizing the Soviet agreement was not known at this writing.

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## Chile rebuts torture charges

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Smarting from mounting accusations of prisoner torture, Chile's military leaders have gone on the offensive.

Denying many of the allegations, they have put in doubt some of the specifics of the charges by accusing organizations like Amnesty International of being loose with their facts.

Fernando Duran, Chile's ambassador to France, said this week in an interview in Paris that three of the places where the London-based Amnesty International claimed torture had taken place were unlikely locations for such activities.

One of the places where Amnesty International charged torture was committed is a public building open at all hours to anyone, Mr. Duran said. Another is a private office building. A third simply does not exist, he said.

Mr. Duran did not specifically deny all torture charges, but his interview in Le Monde was aimed, according to Chilean officials, at scotching the heavy flow of torture charges now being aired.

That flow was boosted in mid-December with the release of an Organization of American States (OAS) study charging the Chilean military with "extremely serious violations of human rights" including the extensive torture of political prisoners.

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## Do-it-yourself rig passes deepwater test

## China enters big leagues of undersea oil

By Daniel Southard  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

Experts in Hong Kong consider China's newly announced use of a Chinese-designed and built rig to drill a deepwater oil well to be a significant development.

But in announcing the first trial drilling operation by the new vessel, the Chinese did not release enough details for the experts to go beyond a preliminary positive assessment.

The official New China News Agency (NCNA) said the vessel, called Prospector No. 1, had drilled in "fairly deep waters" in the "southern part of the Yellow Sea."

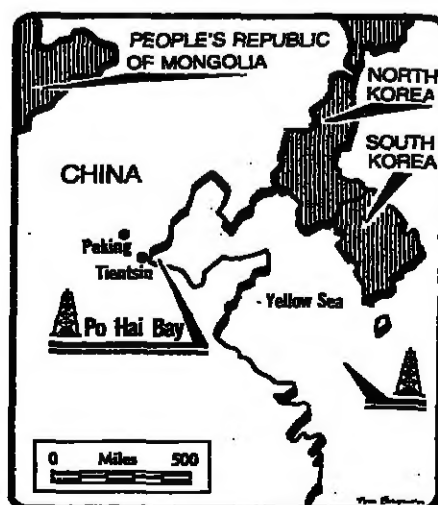
"Geological workers surmounted one difficulty after another to carry

out prospecting at sea," said NCNA. "Unaccustomed to life at sea, drilling workers battled tirelessly, even though they could not eat and sleep well."

### Casting doubt

Announcement of the successful drilling operation seemed to cast doubt on the conventional wisdom that the Chinese would be incapable of doing any serious deepwater drilling without foreign assistance. The Chinese have for some time been operating a drilling rig provided by Japan in the Po Hai Bay off Tientsin. The new drilling operation apparently took them much further out to sea.

Some experts think that it may be eventually determined that China's offshore oil reserves rival those of the Middle East.



Tuckahoe, N.Y.

When Americans think of the theater, they generally think "Broadway" — downtown lights and dazzle as well as high prices and crime-laden streets. But the Broadway of tomorrow may be moving out to the suburbs.

Many people in this New York City suburb, for instance, are flocking to a new "dinner-theater" in the center of town — one of more than 80 such establishments across the U.S., many in converted barns.

And to the not-altogether-pleasant surprise of downtown theater operators, dinner-theaters in such cities as Dallas, Houston, Kansas City, Boston, Chicago, and others took in \$150

million last year — while the "Great White Way," considered the center of American theater, was struggling to gross \$45 million.

### Lightweight entertainment

Not everyone, however, sees them as the "wave of the future" for American theater; Broadway critics point out that dinner-theater productions are almost always light musicals, and that "serious" theater has yet to succeed in such atmosphere.

Cash Baxter, the youthful, business-like owner-producer-director of the Casino Parkway Theater and two other similar theaters in and around New York, admits that "right now dinner-theaters are primarily entertainment at a bargain price, but as younger producers and directors take them seriously, I expect them to become a really serious influence on American theater."

Mr. Baxter, who has produced 80 shows since he entered the dinner-theater field in 1968, says he hopes to offer a "theatrical buffet" as well as a wide variety of exquisite foods. His goal: provide theatergoers with "a wide choice" and not "just lightweight comedies. . . . I don't like to give people only what they expect."

### Accent on Shakespeare

He even hopes to attempt some Shakespeare, which he says would be something of a return to the days of the Bard — "when people came to the Globe Theater with baskets of fruit to eat and watch the show."

Mr. Baxter says it takes only \$15,000 to \$20,000 to stage a production at a dinner-theater, a much smaller sum than on Broadway. And he, like most others in the business, is setting up a chain of such establishments; with more than one dinner-theater, an owner can shift productions from place to place at a savings.

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## 'Broadway' in suburbia: dinner-theaters flourish

By George Moneyham  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

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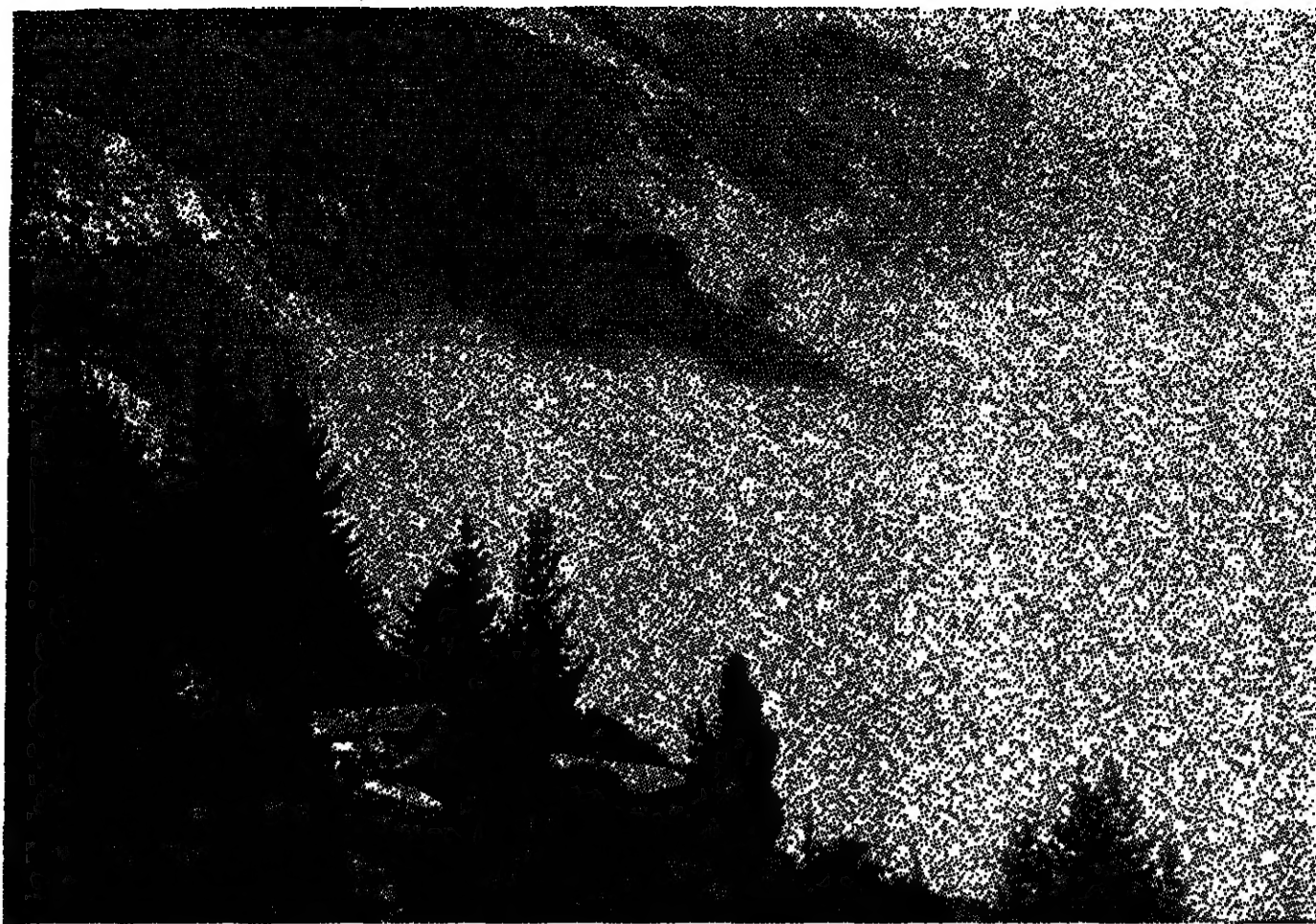
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Coastal fog clings hard to the ruggedness of California's Big Sur

By Richard Allman

## CIA faces challenge in House

Harrington files federal suit, lays plans to curb agency's freedom of action

By Stewart Dill McBride  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
One of the Congress's most active critics of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) has launched a renewed drive at curbing the agency's powers.

As part of his efforts to keep public attention focused on the widely criticized CIA, Rep. Michael J. Harrington (D) of Massachusetts has filed a suit in the U.S. District Court in Washington seeking an injunction against CIA foreign operations and domestic spying, on grounds they are illegal.

In addition he plans to:  
● Block an ambassadorial confirmation by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of a State Department official who allegedly tried to conceal the CIA's efforts to undermine the regime of Chile's late President Salvador Allende Gossens.

● Pressure the House Democratic Caucus to support the establishment of a select congressional committee to investigate the agency's anti-Allende

activities. Mr. Harrington is sending out a "Dear Colleague" letter to the entire caucus in hopes of drumming up support among his 281 Democratic colleagues in the 94th Congress.

● Initiate a renewed inquiry by the House Foreign Affairs Committee — of which he is a member — and House Armed Service Committee into alleged illegal intelligence operations at home and abroad.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Washington last week, contends that the 1947 National Security Act establishing the CIA restricts its foreign activities to those "related to intelligence" and does not authorize foreign interventions such as the anti-Allende campaign in Chile.

In September, Rep. Harrington leaked secret testimony by CIA director William E. Colby before a House subcommittee that the CIA was authorized by the Nixon administration to spend more than \$8 million secretly from 1970 to 1973 to undermine the regime of the late President Allende. The Allende government was overthrown in a military coup on Sept. 11 in which the Chilean President died.

Mr. Harrington's suit asks the court to declare illegal and halt all CIA domestic spying operations and foreign activities which extend beyond the realm of information gathering.

Mr. Harrington says that recent reports by the New York Times that the CIA maintained files on some 10,000 U.S. citizens during the Nixon Administration have strengthened his case, which has been in preparation since October.

He says he is not satisfied with President Ford's request that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger conduct an inquiry on grounds that as a member of the National Security Council and head of the "40 Committee" which approved CIA operations in Chile, "Kissinger has been responsible for directing CIA activities."

### Better supervision sought

Ultimately he hopes to turn all intelligence oversight responsibilities from the various congressional subcommittees — which he claims are understaffed and meet rarely — to a special joint congressional committee which would "analyze the total reorganization of the entire intelligence community" — a plan Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota also has proposed.

## East African isles set to cut French ties

Comores, nearly astride tanker routes to Arab oil, now rate closer attention

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nairobi, Kenya  
The little-known Comores Islands in the Indian Ocean are beginning to make news as independence looms.

Located between the big island of Madagascar (now the Malagasy Republic) and the African mainland, the four French-controlled islands voted on Dec. 22 in a referendum that offered a choice between freedom or continued French rule.

Three islands, Grande Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan, opted overwhelmingly for independence. But the fourth, Mayotte, voted in favor of remaining under French colonial government.

Out of a total population in the island group of about 300,000, Mayotte musters only 24,000 inhabitants. But its people are Roman Catholics, while the other islanders are heavily Muslim. As the Comores move toward independence, a Mayotte separatist movement may attempt to keep their island part of France.

Nearby Tanzania on the mainland now has entered the scene by asking

France to withdraw its troops from Mayotte and grant independence immediately to the Indian Ocean territory.

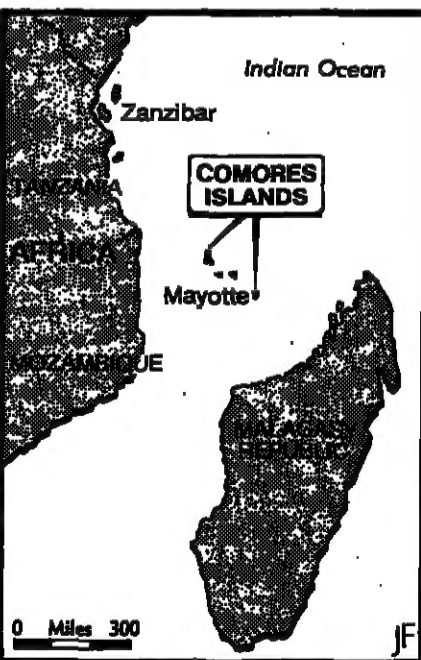
The Dar es Salaam government indicated concern that otherwise a separatist movement on the island would provide justification for continued French intervention there. The French reportedly sent troops to Mayotte following clashes between pro- and anti-independence factions.

The Comores Liberation Movement has charged that France is encouraging the Mayotte disorders because it wants to establish a military base on the island.

For its part, Paris has openly declared its intention to abide by the outcome of the referendum — namely early independence for the islands.

Strategically located at the head of the Mozambique Channel in lanes used by oil super-tankers from the Persian Gulf, the Comores conceivably could interest some major power as a base area in the southern Indian Ocean. But better air and sea facilities already are present or under construction on the much larger island of the Malagasy Republic.

Comores Prime Minister Ahmed



Abdallah expects Mayotte to settle down in due course. He asserts the separatist sentiment is less pro-French than anti-Muslim.

Vanilla, copra, and perfume oil are the Comores' chief exports, and the islands' economic ties all are with France, so a close commercial relationship seems likely to continue.

## Proxmire hits radio-TV editorial controls

By the Associated Press

Washington

Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin said recently he will introduce legislation to end federal controls on the editorial content of radio and television broadcasts.

The Proxmire bill, to be introduced at the opening of the 94th Congress, would repeal the equal-time rule for broadcasts by political candidates and the legislative authority for the fairness doctrine established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

"I am introducing this bill for one purpose — to make sure that all the citizens of this country enjoy the

protections of all the freedoms granted in the First Amendment of the Constitution" which guarantees freedom of speech and freedom of the press, Mr. Proxmire said in a statement.

He said his bill would redefine the term, "public interest, convenience, and necessity" as applied to broadcasting to mean that the public is entitled to "the best possible technical quality in broadcasting."

"The intent is to make clear that the FCC cannot require the provision of broadcasting time to any person and to give the FCC no control over the material broadcast," Mr. Proxmire said.

The FCC licenses radio and tele-

vision broadcasters and its rules govern the re-issuing of such licenses.

The Proxmire bill also would repeal the prohibition against political editorials by noncommercial broadcasters and repeal the requirement that candidates for federal office must be given the opportunity to buy broadcast time.

Mr. Proxmire said that under current law, meaningful broadcast debates among leading candidates for national office are not possible because of the restrictions of the equal-time amendment.

"Surely, it makes more sense to permit broadcasters to offer time to bona fide candidates, who are easily recognized, than no time at all or small, insignificant amounts of time to numerous candidates," he said.

## Nicaraguan guerrillas gain kidnap demands

# Somoza's political leverage cut

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Nicaraguan officials are trying to assess the cost of last weekend's 61-hour kidnapping of prominent businessmen and politicians by a band of leftist guerrillas.

With the nine kidnapers now in Cuban asylum and their hostages free, it is clear the government of Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle suffered a major political blow, forcing it to knuckle under to the demands of the guerrillas.

In a way, the Somoza government was backed into a corner by the guerrillas who claim allegiance to the Sandinista National Liberation Front, a leftist group bent on undoing the long Somoza rule in Nicaragua.

The hostages included some of the most important people in Nicaraguan society, such as Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States. He is related to General Somoza and is the dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington.

### Well-planned operation

The guerrillas obviously knew that Mr. Sevilla Sacasa and other prominent Nicaraguans would be attending a Christmas party in Managua, the

capital, Dec. 27 — and they planned their operation well to take over the house where the party was being held.

Demanding the release of 16 alleged political prisoners and the handing over of \$5 million in ransom money, they left General Somoza with few options.

Although his government paid the guerrillas merely \$1 million — a sum that the Cuban Government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro reportedly will return — General Somoza had to agree also to publication and broadcast of fiercely anti-government statements by the guerrillas.

The 12,000-word statement, which took 80 minutes to read on radio, called the Somoza government "the most despicable dictatorship in Latin America," and went on to say:

"The patience of the people is reaching its limit. At present, the daily apocalypse of the peasantry can be summarized in misery, hunger, malnutrition, fear, night blindness, premature death, and illiteracy."

It obviously was galling to General Somoza to have to permit the airing of these statements. In a nation in which he and his brother and father before him have held sway since 1930, such overt opposition is new.

Calls for change and reform of



President Somoza

UPI photo

Nicaraguan society have been many over the years — and they have grown in number and intensity in recent times.

But still political opposition is difficult.

The guerrilla incident this past weekend, however, is seen by some Nicaraguan observers as a harbinger of new trouble for General Somoza, and there are some commentators who wonder whether he will not now impose greater restrictive measures on the Nicaraguan people in hopes of dampening potential opposition.

## Planning by Reagan points to aspirations

By Curtis J. Stomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles  
How does a big-state Governor with his eyes on the White House stay in the public eye after leaving office?

Ronald Reagan's answer: Write a weekly column for a newspaper chain (Copley) — and add to it a nationally syndicated daily radio broadcast.

The conservative Republican plans to use his new forums to spread his message to "whittle down big government."

Many believe these formats — together with a heavy speaking schedule which will be launched in Texas and the Southeast in mid-January — are the Reagan springboard to a presidential bid.

The usually outspoken California conservative will not speculate on his future interest in the White House. He says he wants to extend his political philosophy of "fiscal responsibility" from the Sacramento statehouse here to a national audience.

### 'Growing too fast'

"I'll talk and write about free enterprise and what excessive government is doing to this system," he explains. "Government is growing too fast — as is the business community."

In eight years as governor here, Mr. Reagan espoused a "cut, squeeze, and trim" approach to government.

He proudly ticks off his major accomplishments: turning a whopping state deficit when he took office into a present \$400 million surplus; harnessing a costly welfare system and even developing a nationwide blueprint for reform in this area; curbing growth of state workers so there is virtually no increase in number over an eight-year period.

Critics score Governor Reagan for tightening the public belt largely at the expense of the poor and minorities, and they point out that despite a major crackdown on crime during his administration, reported crime has continued to grow here.

However, the former Hollywood actor-turned-politician claims the nation wants and needs what he has to offer.

### Questions sidestepped

And although he sidesteps direct questions regarding a return to the political arena, he does concede these things:

● He will continue to work actively for GOP candidates of "my political persuasion." He means "conservative" Republicans — but not all Republicans.

● He is not apt to start a "third-party" movement. (Although he earlier indicated he might if the GOP began to look too "liberal" for him.)

● He believes President Ford "needed to make it clear he will be around for awhile" (run for election in 1978) so he would not become a "lame duck" chief executive.

● A long-time critic of newly installed Vice-President Nelson A. Rockefeller, Mr. Reagan hints he might challenge a Rockefeller bid for the presidency. Observers here tend to agree that should Mr. Ford change his mind and not seek election in his own right, Governor Reagan would almost certainly challenge Mr. Rockefeller in the primaries.



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Charles Louis Reilly (right) succeeds Arthur P. Wuth

## Reilly replaces Wuth on Board of Directors

Boston  
The Christian Science Board of Directors has announced that by his own request Arthur P. Wuth, C.S.B., retired from that Board on Jan. 1 and has been succeeded by Charles Louis Reilly, C.S.B., of Los Angeles and Boston.

Mr. Reilly, a teacher of Christian Science and former Christian Science Lecturer, has been Manager of the Department of Branches and Practitioners of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, since 1965.

Mr. Wuth has retired to devote his full time to the teaching and practice of Christian Science in his native Denver, Colo. For 28 years he has served The Mother Church in various important capacities: as Committee on Publication for Colorado, as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, as First Reader of The Mother Church, as a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and, for more than 10 years, as a Director of The Mother Church.

"During his time on this Board and in all of his other many offices," said the Board in its announcement, "Arthur Wuth has rendered the most dedicated, selfless, and effective service possible. We extend to him our heartfelt gratitude and our warmest personal wishes."

Mr. Reilly's assignment prior to election to the Board has been to supervise church headquarters activities in support of the more than 2,000 branches of The Mother Church, as well as Christian Science practitioners around the globe.

He, too, served as a Christian Science Committee on Publication — in Southern California — for eight years, an office which provides information about the history and teachings of Christian Science, and serves as a point of contact for the media, government, and general public.

Mr. Reilly's interest in Christian Science dates back to his boyhood when, through his introduction to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, he was healed of semi-invalidism.

He joined a branch church and The Mother Church in 1926, entered the public practice of Christian Science in 1943, became a teacher of Christian Science in 1955, and was appointed to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship in 1960. He was asked to come to Boston to work at the church's international headquarters in 1965.

An interest in music is also an

important part of Mr. Reilly's background, tracing back to his early schooling in St. Paul, Minn., and continuing with professional studies in New York City. After music school, he moved to California where he embarked on a career as concert pianist, teacher, and organist. He is a former secretary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the American Guild of Organists and of the Musicians Guild. He will continue to teach his classes on Christian Science and to hold meetings of the association of his pupils in Los Angeles.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Antarctica inspection stresses peace aim

By Guy Halverson  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The U.S. inspection of research facilities in Antarctica now under way is seen here as underlining firm U.S. insistence that that vast continent be used only for "peaceful purposes."

The inspections also are seen here as potential model exercises for any possible future U.S.-Soviet arms inspection pact.

The five-man U.S. inspection team, which expects to complete its work by late January, is to zero in on facilities at the Palmer Peninsula area where the United States, Britain, Chile, and Argentina all have research stations. "Inland" Soviet facilities also are expected to be inspected.

### A precedent

Moreover, officials of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who along with State Department personnel, are making the inspections, see the verification trips as a "precedent" — even though on a modest basis — for any future longer-range Soviet-U.S. arms control verification pact.

The "procedures" and "steps" of Antarctica inspection, according to one U.S. arms control official, constitute a how-to-go-about-it course in on-site inspection. Knowledge of such procedures, it is believed here, are considered important, given continued U.S.-Soviet negotiations toward controlling the spiraling arms race.

### Exploration encouraged

Still, officials stress, the paramount purpose of the trip, announced late last month, is to ensure the carrying out of the Antarctic Treaty. Coming into effect June 23, 1961, the treaty was designed to encourage scientific exploration of Antarctica, a continent roughly the size of the U.S. and Mexico combined.

The U.S. made inspections in 1964, 1967, and 1971. In addition, inspections have been conducted by Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and Britain. Each of these nations has included U.S. facilities in the verification itineraries.

According to U.S. arms-control officials, the Soviets — along with such other Warsaw Pact powers as Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, and Romania, all signatories to the treaty, have not carried out any on-site inspection.

### Locations

The U.S. Antarctic presence (with about 2,000 personnel) is largely clustered on the continent's northern and western regions, around the Palmer Peninsula, and McMurdo Station near the Ross Ice Shelf, where the United States stations the Coast Guard Cutter Glacier. The Soviets, by contrast, have a string of stations around the southern and eastern coasts, plus the large Vostok Station inland.

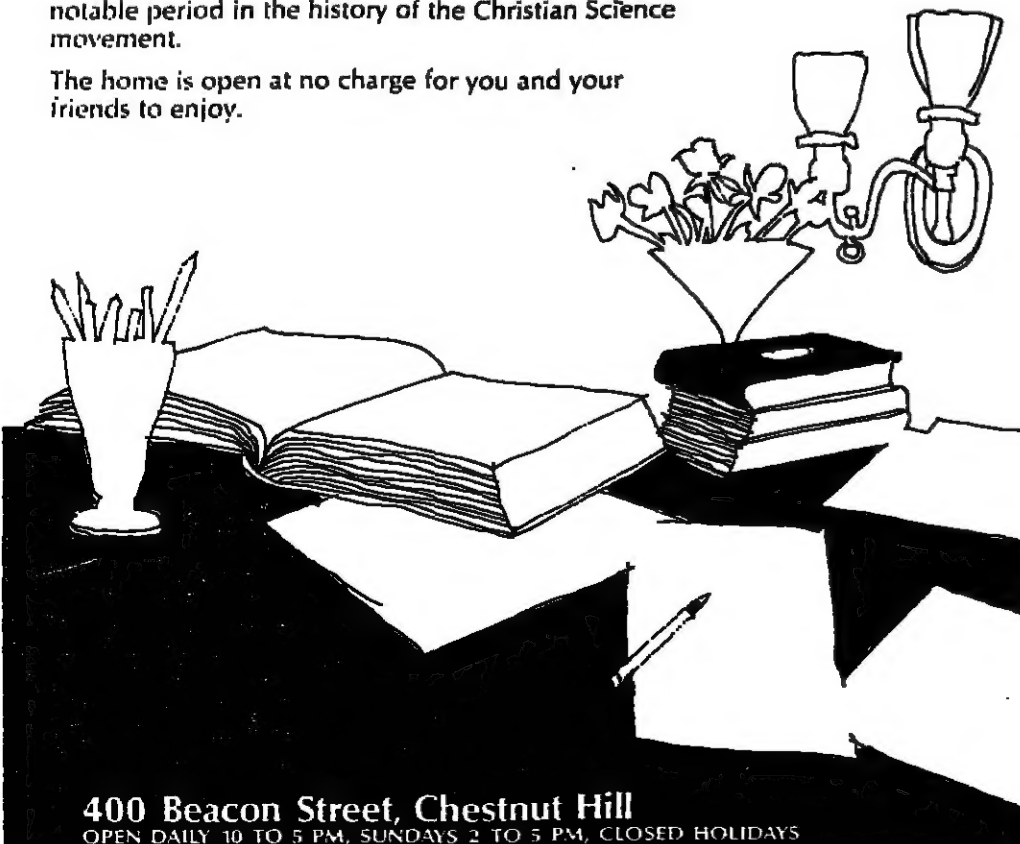
## The year was 1908.

Mary Baker Eddy had returned to Boston after 16 years in Concord, New Hampshire, and had moved her household to this gracious estate in Chestnut Hill.

Before the year 1908 was over, she brought to fruition one of the major achievements of her lifetime — the founding of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Seeing this home of Mrs. Eddy helps you appreciate a notable period in the history of the Christian Science movement.

The home is open at no charge for you and your friends to enjoy.



400 Beacon Street, Chestnut Hill  
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## Scholar places responsibility with Washington

# U.S.-China detente draws a bitter Soviet complaint

By Dev Murarka  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow  
In a savage attack on Sino-American detente, a Soviet scholar has bitterly complained that Washington is bending over backward to accommodate China's big-power ambitions.

The article "China and U.S.A.: Motive and Character of the Rapprochement" by B. N. Zhanagin has appeared in the latest issue of the quarterly journal *Problems of the Far East*, which went on sale here late last week. It was signed for the press, however, on Nov. 12, before the Vladivostok summit between Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and President Ford and before the visit of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to Peking. Mr. Zhanagin not so long ago made a trip to the United States to

discuss China with American officials and scholars.

It is a significant article. Speaking about Sino-American detente more than two years ago, on Aug. 8, 1972, Mr. Brezhnev declared, "We are not in a hurry to make final assessments. The future, perhaps the near future, will show how matters stand and we will then draw the appropriate practical conclusions." Mr. Zhanagin's article is an indication that Moscow is now beginning to draw appropriate conclusions, in the meantime having tasted the fruit of Soviet-American rapprochement as well.

Mr. Zhanagin almost at the beginning of the article complains, "At the present state of relations with China the Washington administration is inclined to encourage the great power-nationalistic aspirations of the Peking regime." Elaborating further, he says that when the Chinese maneuver against Soviet-American relations,

Washington turns its face away from recognizing the reality. As for Washington's motives, Mr. Zhanagin suggests that it hopes for an indefinite prolongation of the Sino-Soviet conflict.

For an example of how Peking and Washington accommodate each other on major issues, Mr. Zhanagin cites the case of the Paracel Islands in the South China Sea and the American Naval base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. He sees some give and take here: In the case of the Paracel Islands, America responded with what he called "silent nonintervention" to Chinese occupation there while the American decision to construct a naval base on Diego Garcia in opposition to many Asian countries was taken with "actual blessings of the leaders of [China]."

Mr. Zhanagin also sees the United States swayed by China on the ques-

tion of the Soviet proposal for collective security in Asia.

### Asian 'wedge'?

Mr. Zhanagin is probably well aware that this point will bite among the Asian nations, which are none too happy at the prospect of a Sino-American division of spheres in Asia. But the Soviet scholar warns against geopolitical manipulations of the international order and the possibility that Washington and Peking may find themselves in conflict over their fundamentally different approach to the final settlement of the Indo-China conflict. Peking may just as easily switch to noncooperation with America again on such questions, he suggests.

### The Taiwan issue

Mr. Zhanagin also comes to the conclusion that Taiwan will fade out as a real issue between Washington

and Peking because the Chinese leaders have reached the conclusion that even without any action in course of time Taiwan will become a part of the mainland. He maintains that Washington on its part will continue to support China as a "weak side" so long as Chinese aspirations do not begin to threaten direct American interests.

Mr. Zhanagin, however, notes that to a certain extent Soviet-U.S. detente acts as a constraint upon further expansion of Peking-Washington axis. He points out that Soviet-American cooperation during the October war did not settle very well in Peking and somewhat soured Sino-American relations. In other words, so long as the Soviet Union can maintain a special bilateral relationship with the United States, Moscow can accommodate Sino-American detente.

### The verdict

This seems to be the final verdict that Mr. Brezhnev promised more than two years ago. The only slightly worrying factor seems to be that, according to Mr. Zhanagin, Peking has activated its supporters among the Chinese in the United States, especially in cities like New York, San Francisco, and Chicago. Chinese propaganda centers are beginning to function in the local Chinatowns, he says, and the former adherents of the Taiwan regime are also switching their support to Peking. Mr. Zhanagin suggests that Americans are beginning to worry a little about the anti-Soviet activity of such groups.

## Dredges to revive California's gold quest

### Mechanical giants being readied to resume sand and gravel screening on Yuba River

By Frederic A. Morris  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco  
Within the next three months, two giant bucket dredges on the banks of northern California's Yuba River will rumble into action — looking for gold. They have lain dormant for the last six years, ever since rising operating costs ended 64 years of gold and gravel dredging.

But now they are scheduled to add gold from the Yuba River to the stocks Americans now are free to buy.

Yet the clanging of the dredges is not expected to ring in another California gold rush — despite the soaring price of gold and its new availability to American investors.

### Profitability uncertain

Both state officials and those exploring for gold agree high mining costs, plus the expense of repairing environmental damage, make profitability of major gold operations uncertain at present gold price levels.

Although a handful of mining companies are exploring in California for profitable deposits, only about a half dozen gold mines are operating in the state, according to officials of the California Department of Conservation. Several are dredging the gold with gravel and sand, which can then

### Blackbird extermination delayed for more study

Milan, Tenn.  
The Army has announced it is reconsidering its decision to kill 14 million blackbirds at two bases because of a public outcry against it.

The Army's plans had called for dropping a detergent fog from the air that would strip blackbirds of their insulating oils, allowing them to freeze to death.

The Army said in a statement it would take depositions from both sides in the dispute and issue an environmental impact statement by Feb. 3.

be sold to make concrete, they add.

Indeed, joint extraction will make possible the soon-to-begin Yuba River operation. But without growing markets for sale of sand and gravel in Sacramento and San Francisco, restarting the behemoth dredges hardly would be practical, says Frank Andres, executive vice-president of Yuba Gold Fields, Inc.

He explains that rising gold prices were only one reason for the plan to restart the dredges, and he adds of the decision to let Americans buy gold, "I don't think it was a factor."

### Mine rehabilitation costly

Although California's mother lode has many abandoned mines (some more than 2,000 feet deep) believed to still hold high-quality gold deposits, the cost of pumping them out, replacing worn supporting timbers, and mobilizing machines and mining skills is a powerful deterrent even with high gold prices, according to Garry Taylor of the California Department of Conservation's mines and geology division.

He says surface deposits of often small amounts of gold mixed with large amounts of gravel are likely to be tapped first since dredging is cheaper than deep earth mining.

Yet a major reopening of even relatively cheap forms of California gold mining probably will await a rise in gold prices to \$800 an ounce, according to a spokesman for one major out-of-state mining company prospecting for gold in the mother

lode. And even that estimate assumes labor and technology costs will not skyrocket, explains Joseph Wargo of the South Dakota-centered Homestake Mining Company's research division.

### Recent hikes discounted

Mr. Wargo discounts the effect of recent gold price hikes on his company's gold exploration, which he says has seen a modest increase in the last five years.

To expand gold mining at a cost compatible with today's gold price, Mr. Wargo says Homestake is looking for concentrations of high-quality gold ore close enough to the surface for removal by open-pit mining. But many mining experts caution envi-

ronmental restrictions and the expense of land reclamation make even that a costly proposition.

So while the exploration goes on, would-be gold miners watch the state of the economy. "Gold mining tends to prosper during depression — when labor and other costs are low and demand for gold is high. Right now, it's too soon to tell," says one mining source with an interest in a mother-lode revival.

### Liner Queen goes into films

By Reuter

Long Beach, Calif.  
The liner Queen Mary, once the pride of Britain's transatlantic fleet, has found a new job in retirement — as a film star.

Now berthed at the Long Beach waterfront and refitted as a hotel, convention center, and tourist attraction, the liner is being used by movie studios, television producers, and even makers of television commercials as a backdrop or main character in their films.

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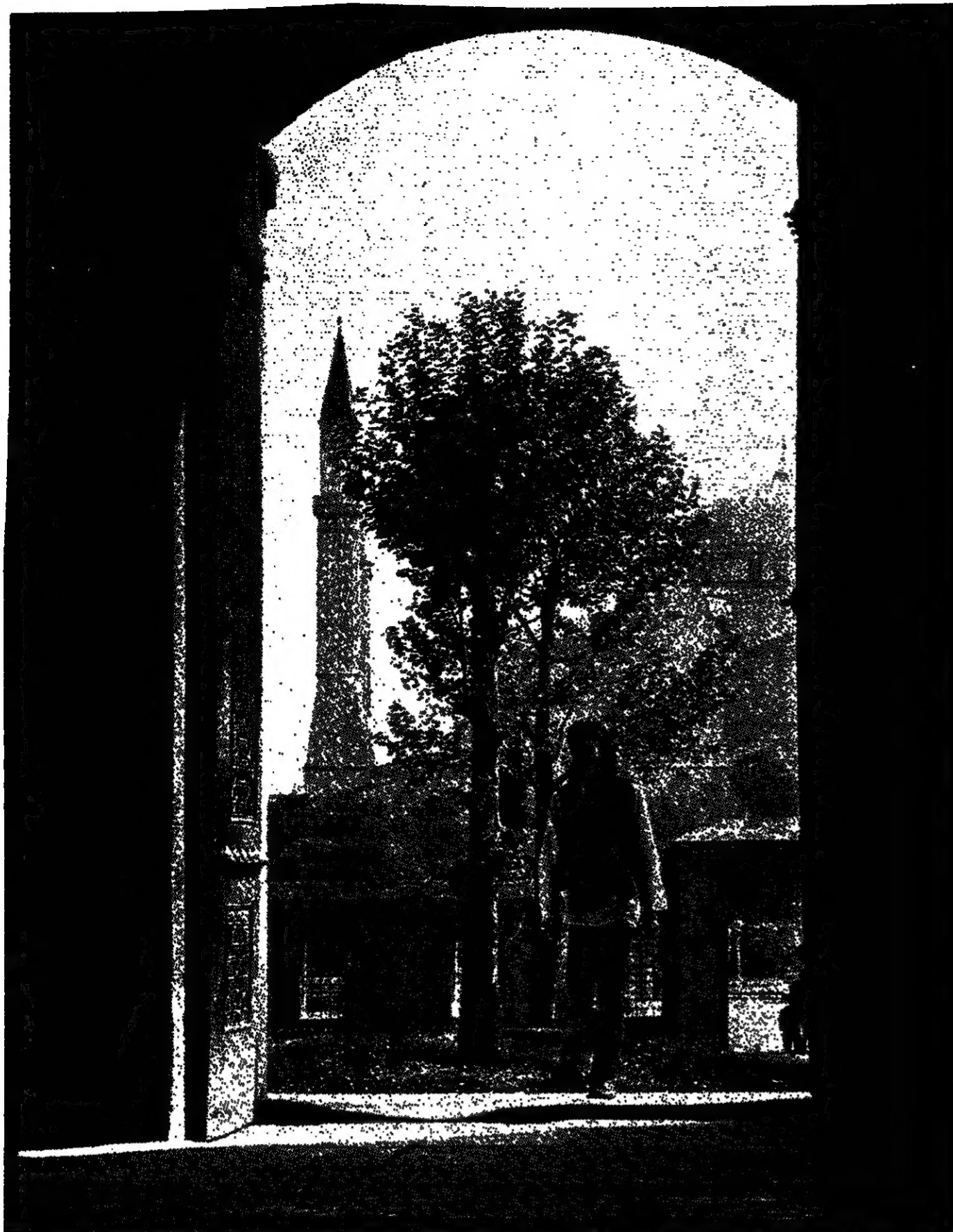
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By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Students cross a threshold in the land of minarets and mosques

## Turkish campus violence spreads

Battles between rightist, leftist youth increase country's tension, social unrest

By Sam Cohen  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul  
Student violence is spreading throughout Turkey, adding another serious problem to the existing ones, which include a three-month-old political crisis, growing economic difficulties, strikes, and social unrest.

The trouble on the campuses in Istanbul, Ankara, and other major centers, which started with the reopening of classes early last November, has gone beyond normal student demonstrations and turned into battles between rightist and leftist youth.

These clashes, as well as the seizure of university buildings or classes by student groups, demonstrations, and the boycott of classes, have become quite common on Turkish campuses. Although martial law is still in force in Istanbul and Ankara, the military authorities have so far refrained from intervening in such trouble and left the job to the police, who in some recent cases have used armored vehicles to restore order.

### Clashes — so far

So far the violence on the campuses has been limited to clashes between the two rival groups. But there is concern here that if such clashes continue and spread, they may get out of hand and drive other forces into the confrontation.

The current wave of student unrest started, as it did in the late 1960's, with orderly demonstrations demanding university reforms, including changes in the examination and class-passing system, reduction of textbook prices, more scholarships, better rooms and food, and student participation in the university administration.

Many observers feel that a good deal of the students' demands are justified, and that little has been done to meet their requirements. Moreover, tens of thousands of students were unable to enter university this year because of space shortages, and many others had to shift to faculties other than their first choice.

### Training in special camps

The demonstrations for academic reforms turned quickly into political and ideological confrontation, involving leftist and rightist students.

The main right-wing youth force is composed of so-called "commandos." These young men are trained in special camps, sponsored by the ultranationalist National Action Party, led by a former army colonel, Alpaslan Turkes. The commandos are trained for guerrilla fighting and wear special uniforms. Although they number only a few thousand throughout Turkey, they are disciplined and dedicated to fighting "Communists." Reportedly most of the recent clashes on campuses were provoked by those commandos.

### Coincidence of events

The leftists are also well-organized, in so-called "revolutionary" groups, such as the Revolutionary Youth Union and the Popular Revolutionary Youth Organizations. Four leftist groups have just agreed to form a "United Front Against the Fascists." They warned that any attacks by the commandos will be reciprocated in the same way. In recent demonstrations, the leftist groups have not only expressed their anger against the "fascist forces" and the "capitalist

spheres" behind them, but also called for an "Independent Turkey" and denounced "American imperialism."

The student violence coincides with Turkey's political and economic weaknesses. The political crisis which was caused by ex-Premier Bulent Ecevit's resignation on Sept. 18 last year continues, and prospects for an early formation of a stable government look dim. Many observers here believe that recent efforts by the right-wing parties to set up a coalition cabinet, or at least to form an "anti-leftist alliance," have encouraged the commandos to step up their activities.

The student disorders also come at a time when thousands of workers in various industries are on strike, and labor unrest grows. This is coupled with serious economic difficulties, including skyrocketing prices, rising unemployment, and shortages of basic commodities.

There has been a sharp increase in crime, too, and bank holdups and robberies particularly in the wealthy quarters of Istanbul have become a daily event — so much so that the popular daily "Hurriyet" had a front-page headline the other day saying, "No Robbery Yesterday."

## ★ Chile rebuts torture charges

Continued from Page 1

Many of those said to have been tortured were supporters of the government of Salvador Allende Gossens which the military deposed in a violent coup in September, 1973.

The OAS charges were contained in a 175-page document prepared by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the basis of a 12-day tour of Chile last summer by a five-nation investigating team.

Attached to the OAS document was a lengthy rebuttal from the Chileans, contending that the report contains "important and grave deficiencies" and "manifest errors."

But this rebuttal did not specifically contest charges of individual torture.

### Use of shocks alleged

The OAS investigators, headed by Robert F. Woodward, a former United States ambassador to Chile, did not identify alleged victims by name, using numbers instead, but they were specific on the charges — claiming the military had used elec-

trical shocks, threats against close relatives, sexual violence, and beatings.

Amnesty International's charges are similar, covering some of the same ground, although the two reports spring from separate investigations.

For its part, the Chilean Government has manifestly denied the extensive use of torture, claiming that while there have been occasional lapses in Chile's traditional concern for rights, the basic thrust of Chile's policy remains one of protecting human rights.

But it is obvious that Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte and his fellow military commanders in Santiago have led, at least in part, to Mexico's late November decision to break relations with Chile and to the numerous attacks on Chile in the United States Congress and the threat of military aid prohibitions in foreign-aid measures on Capitol Hill.

## Technological goals stressed

# Israel: putting science to work

By David F. Salisbury  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Behevet, Israel  
Israelis have traditionally viewed their scientists as people esteemed for their knowledge even if it is of no practical value.

As a result Israel has developed the most advanced scientific community in the Middle East. Science has played an important role in its development, but this traditional support of science for its own sake is increasingly being questioned.

As Arab oil fortunes mount, the Israelis see themselves caught in a tightening web of military, economic, and political pressures. The strategic necessity of developing domestic energy sources and an acute need for increasing water supplies are among the problems calling for technological solutions.

### Scientist-President

Israeli President Ephraim Katzir is the second scientist to become head of state, and he epitomizes the Israeli academic scientific community.

The most prestigious scientific establishment in Israel is the Weizmann Institute, founded by Israel's first scientist-president, Chaim Weizmann. Beautifully landscaped, the institute is like a lush bit of Europe set down in a Middle East landscape. Here Israeli scientists pursue high-level scientific research, much of it divorced from the crucial problems the country is facing.

"In 1960 the institute was planted in Israel from the outside," says Prof. Gvirol Goldring, chairman of the Scientific Council. His comment applies equally well for the entire Israeli scientific community. Until recently most scientific research has been backed by the world Jewish community.

In agriculture and defense-related

areas scientific know-how has been essential to Israel's development and survival.

Despite severe water limitations, the country has become an overall food exporter. Although most of Israel's armaments come from abroad, Israeli scientists have developed an advanced jet fighter, several missile systems, and possibly tactical nuclear weapons. Yet in most other areas Israeli officials now realize that the talents of their scientists have not been well utilized.

Their country is basically poor. "If Moses was such a great leader, how come he picked the only place in the Middle East without oil?" is standard Israeli wry humor. Israel's industry is small and underdeveloped.

### Aim: high-quality goods

According to Dr. Eliezer Tal, head of the National Council for Research and Development, Israel would like to become the Switzerland of the Middle East: an exporter of high quality goods. If for no other reason, Israel must export to pay for foreign weapons.

Although this small country has about as many scientists per thousand people as do the United States and Switzerland, only 12 percent of their research is sponsored by industry. Almost three-quarters is done by the universities and Defense Department. In contrast 77 percent of Swiss research is done in industry.

"So far most of the new scientists have been absorbed into the universities. We would prefer they go into industry," says Dr. Tal.

### Spin-off company

Next to a Bedouin camp in a slapped-together prefabricated office building is the headquarters of Eljilm Ecology, a small spin-off company from the Weizmann Institute. Its goal is to turn some of the scientific

work into products and processes which will benefit the country.

"The problem here is lack of resources," says Yaacov Yonath, one of this company's officers. "Except for those related to defense, the industries are just too small to support research." To keep going, Eljilm Ecology has found itself working for foreign companies and this means that the rights to whatever it devises go out of the country.

### Potential benefits

Although the Israeli Government offers to pay for half of any scientific research done by industry, few of the people running these firms are familiar enough with scientific matters to appreciate the potential benefits. Israel's small community of applied scientists explain.

Because of the high status given to professors and the academic freedom of the universities, the best Israeli scientists continue to publish papers and do laboratory experiments. But a growing number are attempting to direct their research into areas that have foreseeable benefits. All the universities here have established corporations to turn patents into products and departments of applied science. But except at the Technion in Haifa, Israel's traditional engineering school, these are new and inexperienced.

## ★ Egypt warns on A-weapons

Continued from Page 1

Egypt's past nuclear experience has been ridden with politics.

Actually it was the United States which first offered Egypt access to peaceful uses of nuclear power. In 1956, in President Eisenhower's "atoms for peace" program, Washington suggested nuclear reactors to desalinate seawater for land reclamation and possible resettlement of Palestine refugees.

Angered by the U.S. withdrawal of its earlier offer to finance the Aswan High Dam, President Nasser ignored the suggestion. The U.S.S.R. delivered Egypt's first nuclear reactor. It began service at Inchass, northwest of Cairo, in 1961. It is a small, two-megawatt unit, producing radio isotopes used in medicine, agriculture, and industry.

A 150-megawatt reactor ordered from Britain in 1963 was never delivered. Egypt next decided to try for a 150-megawatt reactor to desalinate seawater and generate electricity, to be built at Borg al-Arab, on the Mediterranean coast near Alexandria. The British firm Duncan and Kennedy drew up plans. By 1965 West German and U.S. firms had made proposals.

### Projects shelved

The projects were shelved in May, 1965. Israeli and Western news media accused German scientists working in Egypt of seeking nuclear weapons capability. Cairo dropped the Germans, and began to work with Indian and Yugoslav scientists.

When the Soviet leaders inaugurated the High Dam at Aswan in January, 1971, they offered to supply nuclear power plants to supply electricity to Egypt's rural areas. Worsening Soviet-Egyptian political relations intervened.

Another agreement that came to nothing was an April, 1972, Egyptian-Libyan accord for seawater desalination and desert irrigation. At that time Egyptian Electricity Minister Ahmed Sultan announced Egypt would buy two nuclear stations of 400 megawatts apiece. The U.S.S.R. would supply one costing \$70 million. Another, about which no details were released, would be completed in 1981.

### Offer by Nixon

Egyptian spokesmen have said the U.S. nuclear station of 600 megawatts promised to Egypt by President Nixon during his June, 1974, visit would be built at Sidi Kreir, west of Alexandria, for seawater distillation and electricity. If begun in 1976 it would be completed in 1981 at a cost of \$180 million.

Last June 24, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission signed with Egypt an agreement in principle for supply of enriched uranium worth \$89 million. The U.S. must still determine whether Egypt or the U.S. will reprocess the enriched uranium after its use in the reactor.

One by-product of this is plutonium which can be used in atomic weapons, and which most Western experts believe is being made at the Israeli reactor in Dimona.

### Another station planned

The Cairo newspaper al-Ahram said last June 15 that a second nuclear station would be built at Al Arish, in the zone of Sinai now occupied by Israel, starting in 1977, and would be completed in 1983.

On Oct. 21 the same newspaper reported an Egyptian-Canadian accord under which Canada would begin construction in Cairo of the Middle East's biggest nuclear installation. There was no Canadian comment.

## Pulitzer Prize jury picked

The appointment of 50 editors as Pulitzer Prize Journalism jurors for 1975 has been announced by William J. McGill, president of Columbia University.

They will screen nominations for Pulitzer awards in 11 journalism categories, based on work published

in the calendar year 1974. The deadline for the submission of nominations and supporting exhibits is Feb. 1.

The Pulitzer Prizes are awarded annually on the first Monday in May by the trustees of Columbia on the recommendation of the advisory board on the Pulitzer Prizes.

## ★ Huge U.S. deficits loom

Continued from Page 1

So long as the United States continues to be wracked by high inflation and worsening recession, most experts see little hope of reversing the trend.

"Any hope of balancing the 1976 budget," said Sen. William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin, referring to the committee study, "has been wiped out by our current recession. Revenues are expected to be only \$310 billion, or over \$60 billion less than they would [have been] at full employment. Expenditures of \$348.4 billion will be necessary in 1976 to maintain 1975's level of services."

The committee's estimate of coming deficits, it is held, assumes that no new spending programs will be introduced, and that inflation will run up the cost of existing programs.

Senator Proxmire, noting that the

largest spending increases are expected to occur in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) and the Department of Defense, says most of these increases are "largely due to inflation."

Calendar year 1975, according to the study, may be marked by an inflation rate higher than 9 percent, whereas unemployment is projected at 7.2 percent over the year.

Experts stress that never in its history has the U.S. experienced high inflation and deep recession at the same time. Although economists differ widely on how best to handle this unique situation, consensus has emerged that some stimulation is needed to offset recession. A tax cut is described as the one way to stimulate the economy without increasing government spending.

## ★ Cuckoo Dancing Week, etc.

Continued from Page 1

now I love it. It's a family activity, and we all enjoy it." The list is published by the Chase-owned Apple Tree Press. Now the calendar — more than 10,000 copies — is sent to nearly every nation in the Western world. And that on an annual \$11 advertising budget.

One of the major problems every year, says Mr. Chase, smiling, is getting the exact information from the promoters of National Procrastination Week — "their material always comes in a week or so late."

The diversity of observances seems infinite: for the food department there are scores of days, weeks, months, and festivals for the likes of asparagus, black-eyed peas,

bratwurst, corn on the cob, kraut and frankfurters, pizza, split pea soup, popcorn, and even Pickle-Tickle Time.

### A nod to sports

Every conceivable sport is touted — chess, curling, racing, boating, karate, sled dog racing, tilting, soaring, as well as Stone Skipping and Ge-Punking Open Tournament.

In addition to all such general classifications, the Chase calendar also lists the birthday anniversaries of American presidents and vice-presidents — for those who always wondered when to mark the birthdays of Hannibal Hamlin or Levi Parsons Morton.

## ★ 'Broadway' comes to suburbs

Continued from Page 1

Since most dinner-theater shows are produced "in the round," little scenery and few backdrops are needed; costumes in the Casino Parkway's current production of "The Boyfriend" are colorful and original, and to the audience they make up for lack of backdrops.

### Easy on pocketbook

Perhaps the biggest attraction of the suburban entertainment centers is their relatively low cost. For as little as \$13.95 on a weeknight, \$15.95 on weekends, residents of Tuckahoe can enjoy both a well-prepared meal and a polished, professional show, usually with one well-known "star" in the leading role. In New York City,

theater tickets alone, or dinner alone cost as much.

Dinner-theater enthusiasts point out that the rapid spread of the establishments has provided new jobs for aspiring actors and actresses. In some ways, the dinner-theater circuit has developed into year-round "summer stock" productions where newcomers can gain valuable on-stage experience.

The economic slump has put a dint in the earnings of dinner-theaters, and Tuckahoe's new theater has opened at a time when money was scarce. Nevertheless, on a recent Thursday evening, tables were full.

"Theaters are usually the first to be hurt in an economic crisis," sighed Mr. Baxter, "but they are usually the first to recover."



# Algeria's onrush to modern statehood, independent of West, before oil runs out

The gush of oil has given Algeria the incentive to become a 'modern state' by 1990. President Boumedienne's government has launched a crash program to attain its ambitious goals. Its hope is to end Algerian dependence on the West before the oil runs out.

By Georgiana G. Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Algerian leaders are watching the calendar — and for good reason.

The spotlight which has recently been gushing forth on the money so vital to development — may be cut off about 17 years unless new oil fields are discovered. Algerian leaders are feeling the pressure of time in meeting the 1990 deadline set for transforming this north African nation into a modern state.

The goals set by the government of President Boumedienne are ambitious — extending education and social services throughout the country, finding jobs for 6,000 new hands each year, and becoming an exporter of industrialized goods rather than primary resources. It is in every sense a crash program, which currently depends heavily on a wide assortment of outside "cooperants" — consultants, engineers, and teachers. They are pushed to produce results more rapidly than is usual in developing countries.

For example, when a foreign firm builds a plant and gives to operate it, a corps of Algerians must be trained the same time to take over. Teachers are being asked to turn out 1,000 agricultural technicians in four years. A sophisticated telecommunications system, being rushed by American engineers, is designed to open up nationwide communications at the soonest possible time.

## Technical skills in demand

Given this forced approach to modernization, young Algerians are in great demand. Those with technical training quickly join the ranks of young chameleons who, along with the small group of experts in the ministries, make up the leadership of the Algerian civilist experiment. Perhaps best known among this group is the Minister of Industry and Energy Belaid Boudesslem.

This feeling of urgency is mixed with an equally strong agnosticism. The terminology of development may be official, but what matters is efficiency.

Authoritarian methods are often used to get faster results from a population divided into many separate rural communities and with little skilled manpower. No

matter how much has been written and said about worker self-management — or local workers' councils — direction comes from the central government.

This means the ministries, the bureaucracy, and the army. It is the army, for example, which builds roads and carries on the ambitious reforestation effort at the northern edge of the Sahara.

Some results are already visible. The most fundamental achievement during Algeria's 12 years of independence is the degree of order established from the chaos left by the abrupt departure of one million French entrepreneurs and managers in 1962.

This unexpected exodus left intact a physical infrastructure of roads, harbors, oil wells, and transport. But in the countryside it left scorched earth in wide areas and abandoned farms, vineyards, and cattle lands.

The immediate seizure by local workers of these properties was prompted by sheer need for survival. Their failure to understand the management of an advanced agricultural complex led inevitably to government take-over.

## Nationalization extended

The process of nationalizing the lands of former "colon" (settlers) began at once. By 1971 the government had a coherent land policy. The land-reform decree extended nationalization to absentee-owned lands, to church lands, and to fragmented holdings of rural tribes. At the same time it abolished private ownership of water rights.

The government now says that 80,000 peasants have received a total of some 1,900,000 acres under this reform law. They receive rights to these lands on condition that they join a cooperative and undertake scientific cultivation in a collectivized system. A dozen agricultural villages have been built as pilot operations to illustrate how the reformists hope to rationalize and energize rural life.

The first three years' results are not promising. Food production has dropped measurably, while the birthrate continues at a high 3.4 percent a year. The government is being forced to face the fact that its rationalization programs cut across the traditional bonds which peasants have with their lands. Similarly, nomads resist

settlement in model villages which would disrupt the pattern of seasonal migrations with their flocks.

Trying to adjust to this rural resistance, the Algerian planners now are looking seriously at the Yugoslav system of mixed state and private production. Already there has been a move to provide incentives. In July some 36,000 peasant farmers were freed from national income taxes.

Meanwhile, food production lags. Algeria imports one million tons of grain each year at prevailing high prices, much of it from Argentina. Even seed potatoes are imported since thousands of tons of Algerian potatoes cannot be moved within the country for lack of transport. This problem and that of water development now have high priorities.

## 'Miracle grains' offer hope

Most hopeful for the future of Algeria's food supply are the successful experiments with "miracle" grains being carried on at El Horrach near Algiers. The operation was established in 1971 after a visit by Dr. Norman Borlaug of the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Mexico.

Canadian, American, Mexican, and Yugoslav scientists working with the Algerians are convinced that their methods could make Algeria self-sufficient in grains. The prospect is brightened by the fact that Algeria has adequate resources of phosphates and ammonium nitrate. With sufficient arable land and well-managed water systems, it need not remain among food-deficit countries.

Algeria's real concerns about the future spring from other sources. The central ambition is to use its temporary oil wealth to build an industrial economy. In this design agriculture is merely a necessary complement. What the planners want above all is to be able to export products instead of raw materials.

Under the latest 1974-1977 economic plan nearly half of state investments, or some \$16 billion, will go for industry. Steel, paper, motor vehicles, cement, and plastics figure prominently in these plans.

Behind the development drive, of course, is the overriding political urge for Algerians to end their dependency on the West. As Mr. Boumedienne put it

recently, "The relation is no longer an elephant-mouse relationship. . . ." He sees this shift becoming an actual fact if Arabs and Africans unite their resources and views on minimum common levels.

In another recent interview the President suggested that Europe and the Middle Eastern countries could together confront the major powers — ironically reviving the de Gaulle concept of Eur-Africa.

## Changed U.S. image seen

His harshest views are of the United States. Believing that the fundamental American aim is to dominate, he remarked recently that the Americans have begun to realize that they are not "supermen." Therefore, he says, some of their old "arrogance" has disappeared and is being replaced by the realization that they must take account of the Arab world.

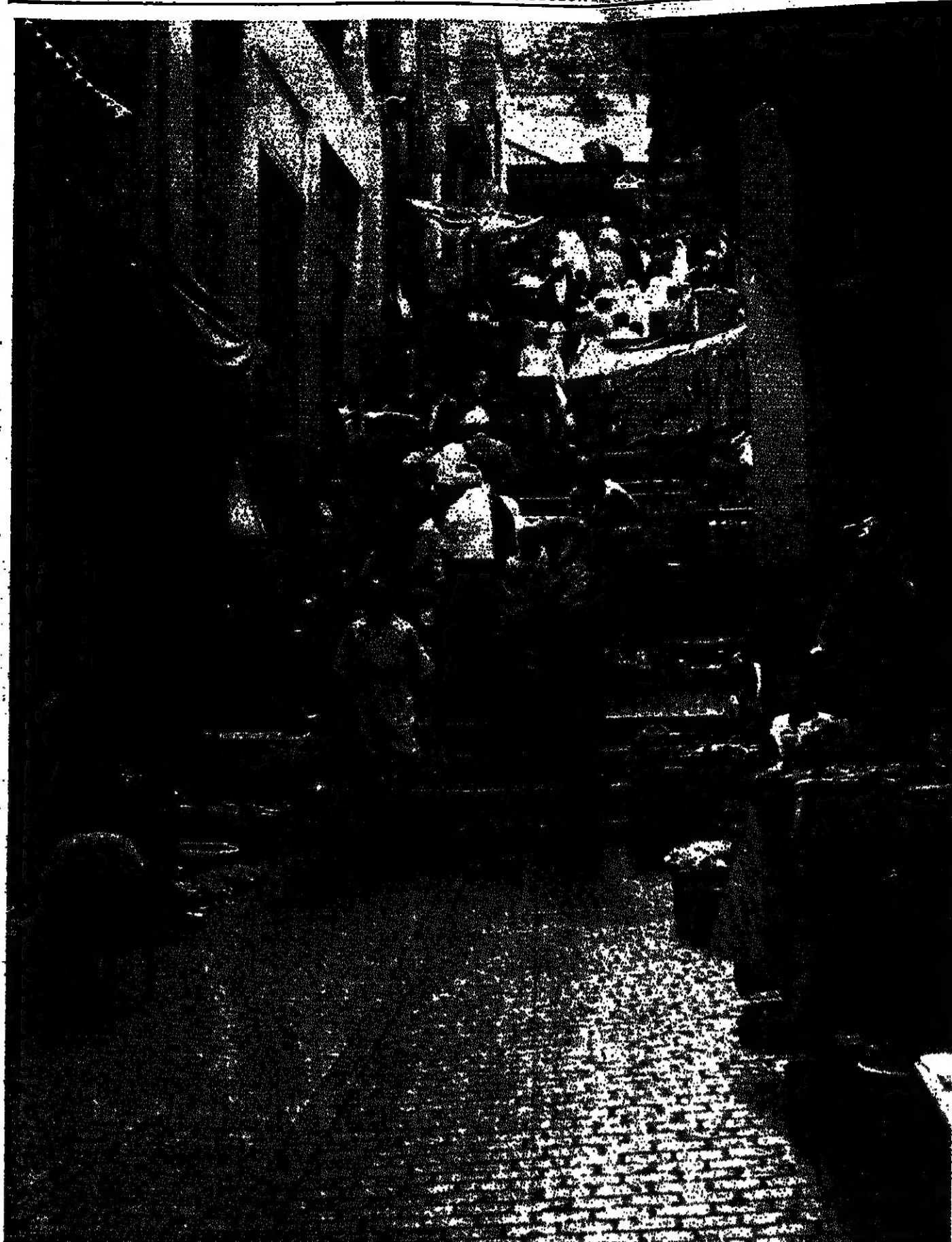
In spite of this underlying distrust and bitterness, Algerian leaders operate pragmatically in relation to the United States. American business has a prominent place in helping to industrialize the country. American consultants abound. Foundations are courted. In November diplomatic relations were formally resumed, although with the least possible ceremony and attention.

This utilitarian relationship suffers, however, from an almost total lack of real communication between Algerian and American leaders. Speaking on totally different wavelengths, their exchanges simply do not register on either side.

The Algerians want high-level economic talks with economic authorities about commodity prices on both sides. What they frequently say about the waste and imbalance in the Western world is what many Americans themselves are saying. But on the official American side there seems to be no disposition to meet in practical, bilateral sessions.

Both sides know that political issues between them are not solvable now. What they seem to be missing, however, is the opportunity to reduce the present atmosphere of confrontation by tackling solvable, tangible matters vital to both sides.

Georgiana Stevens is a long-time student of the Middle East and North Africa and frequently visits the area.



By Mario Rossi

The Casbah thrives as modernization becomes crucial for Algeria.

Melvin Maddocks

Rising  
above  
1974

It was sort of nice to see the last of 1974. All the Cassandras were out in force, it seemed, particularly toward the end. No unemployment for them, you might know. Wrapping their permanent-press sackclothes about them, they insisted — didn't they? — on cackling out those really terrible year-in-review and next-year-in-prospect reports.

Well, we knew 1974 wasn't exactly the Golden Age for politics and business and so on and so on. But just in case any Hopeful Harry tried to find a sunny exception, like, say, sports, the statisticians were right there to slap down the good cheer. "1974: The Year the Golden Egg Cracked" announced the headline topping a recent New York Times sports page. The World Football League (a little B-minor background music, please) dropped an estimated \$10 million. The World Hockey Association is skating on very thin ice. Auto racing has been slowed down 26 percent, not because of fuel shortages (as originally feared) but because sponsors tightened up their purses. And for 1975 the glittering prizes along the professional golf tour — otherwise known as diamonds in the rough — will decline by a million dollars.

It's enough to make an investor unload his Roman Circus preferred stock.

The appropriate symbol would appear to be Evel Knievel's rocket, dropping with a phing into Snake River Canyon. In sports apparently (as almost everywhere else) the all-purpose tagline reads: "The End of Affluence" — a phrase that sounds like air escaping from your left rear tire on a country road at midnight.

How jolly, under the sober circumstances, to open sporting life, 1975, with the balloon ascension! Now there's a symbol for you.

In his \$750,000 balloon named "Wind-borne," Malcolm Forbes is leaving behind not only the business magazine he publishes but double-digit inflation, sneaky January snowstorms, all Watergate trials, and a world teeming with bombs from Ireland to Israel. Isn't that enough to make any man put his down payment on a little helium?

As a matter of fact, if all has gone according to schedule, Mr. Forbes and a ballooning friend named Thomas F. Heinehauser should be 40,000 feet above the Atlantic as you read this, making their transcendent way from Santa Anna, Calif., to Somewhere-in-

France. The two will take photographs and perform 10 experiments assigned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the University of California at Los Angeles, and France's National Center for Scientific Research.

Clearly there are far less awkward, far less dangerous methods of collecting data than by floating in an enclosed seven-foot gondola at temperatures that may drop below 40 degrees while subsisting on C-rations and freeze-dried foods.

We are in the presence of an enthusiasm.

"Ballooning is a gentle sport," Mr. Forbes summed up. There is a picture of him sitting in a mock-up of his gondola, looking wonderfully like a Dickensian character, perhaps Mr. Dick in "David Copperfield," who had such a love of kites.

Ah, the Age of the Balloon — here is a nonpolluting locomotion, marked from the start by imagination and style.

The first balloon with live cargo took off on Sept. 19, 1783, carrying a sheep, a duck, and a rooster. The scene was France — *naturellement*. Are not "light" and "airy" the national clichés

for the French? How the wildlife was selected nobody knows.

The first manned flight occurred two months later. Jean-Francois Pilatre de Rozier soared above the roofs of Paris for 20 minutes with his friend Marquis Francois Laurent d'Arlandes.

The balloonist likes to compete in long-distance races and spot-landing matches. But he isn't always holding out for a renegotiated \$1-million contract — maybe because he doesn't have a contract in the first place. Nor does he refuse to sign autograph books — or at least he wouldn't if anybody ever asked him.

For these reasons, and because his ideal is freedom without that other 20th-century word (Power!), the balloonist ought to be nominated Sportsman of 1975 before another day goes by.

On the other hand, if all this is, as they say, too ethereal for you and you want your feet on the ground, there's a folk hero from New Jersey who intends to break the Guinness world record for "live dancing" (40 hours). You can't get more down-to-earth than that.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.



## financial

## '75 stocks appraisal

### Experts see market upturn only Mideast war could blunt

By Ron Scherer  
Business-financial correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
It has been a year of surprises on Wall Street.

Last January, the Dow Jones industrial average stood at the 850 level; the Standard & Poor's index of 500 composite stocks was at 100; and the American Stock Exchange market value index was at 90.

Today, the Dow average is around 600; the S&P 500 at 67; and the Amex index at 80.

Hardly anyone expected to see stocks come tumbling down in such a fashion. This year's fall has meant a loss in paper value of billions of dollars—much of the money being swept away from institutional investors rather than the small investor.

#### Rainbow ahead?

As to what next year will bring, the experts are much less gloomy. Among the four analysts queried by the Monitor, all expect the stock market to be higher by the end of 1975.

Here are some of their forecasts and their reasoning:

Edson Gould, analyst of Anametrics, Inc., an investment management company, says 1975 will be a good year for the stock market. He anticipates the Dow Jones average could move up to 850 by the end of the year if the October low of 573.23 holds. If not, he predicts the Dow will slide to 519 and then move back up to 750-800.

Asks Mr. Gould, "Why do we look for an improving stock market later in 1975?" Answers the veteran analyst, "simply because the bear potential built up at the January, 1973, high of 1067.20 has been substantially worked off with not too much further to go."

Lee Garcia, vice-president of American General Capital Management in Houston, Texas, is calling for a 20-25 percent upward move in terms of the Dow average in 1975. This would place the average around 725-750.

Only another war in the Middle East, a further oil embargo or a disastrous crop failure would change Mr. Garcia's scenario. Within this scenario he forecasts the economy will turn up in the third quarter, bolstered in large part by an anticipated tax cut.

Mr. Garcia expects inflation to trend downward.

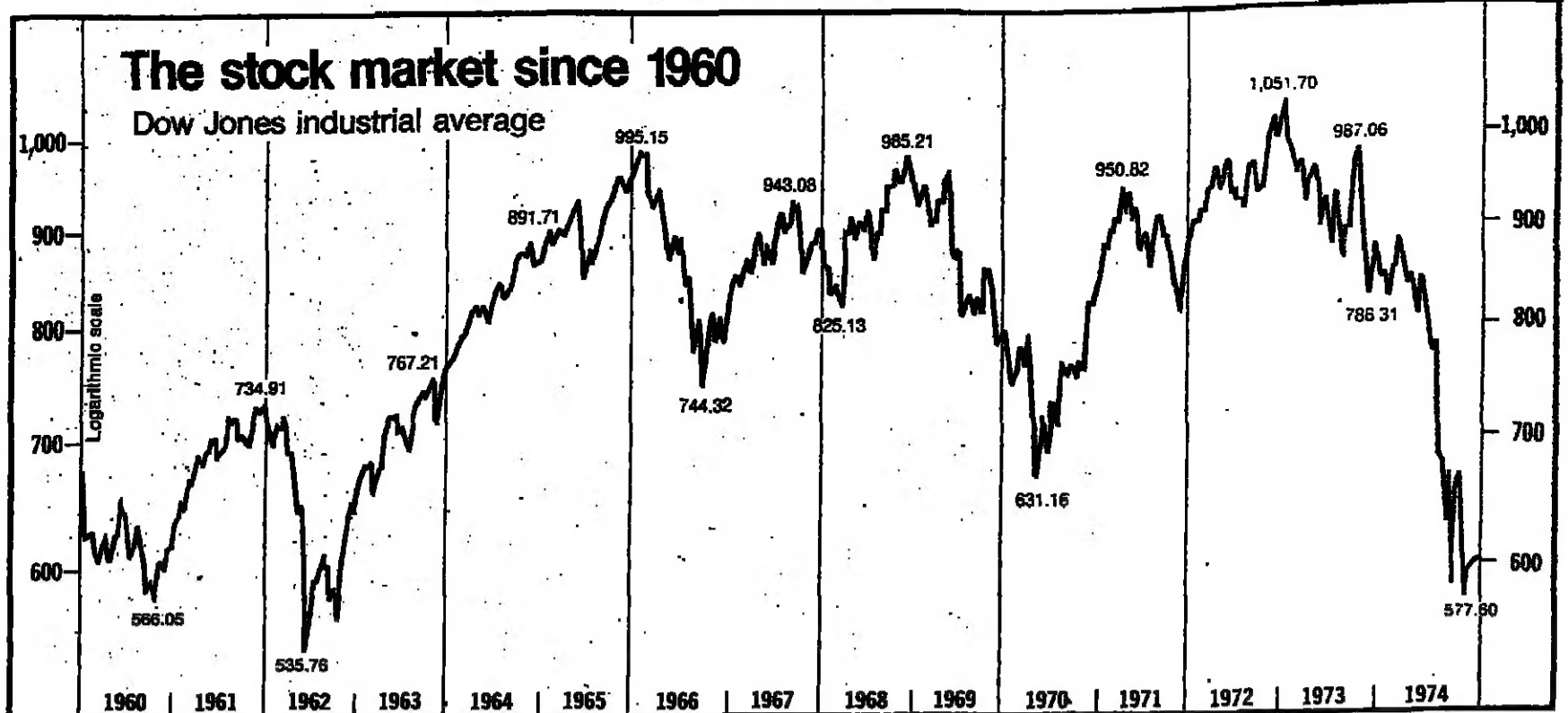
For the year, he says inflation will be in the 7-8 percent range and 5 percent by the third quarter. Fuel prices will rise, particularly as controls are lifted from domestic fuel supplies, but food prices, particularly grains, will fall. No long term bull, Mr. Garcia believes investors should take their profits this year when they come.

#### Pennsylvania view

Pål B. Kuper, the deputy director of research at the First Pennsylvania Bank & Trust Company, also expects the stock market to be higher by the end of the year. The bank, which for the last 23 months had maintained very high cash positions, is expecting the Dow average to range between 500 and 850.

Stimulating the stock market, Mr. Kuper says, will be low interest rates in short-term debt instruments. However, long-term bonds will remain high, the banker stresses. Adding fuel to the bullish fires, Mr. Kuper believes, could be the possibility of a near-term lower stock market and a possible final wash-out.

The investment vehicles the bank likes include mainly larger, well-capitalized companies with good cash flows. A substantial portion of the bank's investing will be energy-related areas.



To Bob Thomas, director of research at Wood, Walker & Co., next year will be a good year because "so many people now perceive problems besetting us."

Mr. Thomas is projecting a gain in the Dow average to the 800 level by year-end, with the first half "filled with a broad trading range." The crucial time as to when investors will begin buying common stocks again will be when the economy recovery starts.

Mr. Thomas expects to see earnings on the Dow Jones stocks of \$75 this year as opposed to \$90 last year. However, with multiples rising—perhaps to 11 per share—this suggests to him that the Dow could be at \$25 by year-end.

The most obvious caveat for the analyst is a renewed outbreak of hostilities in the Mideast. Barring any new fighting, he expects a whole range of stocks will do well, particularly energy areas and insurance companies. "This will also be the year the public comes back into the stock market," he says.

#### Last year's analysis

The experts questioned by the Monitor last year were confused about the direction of the stock market. Some thought the market was headed higher, others lower—but selectively lower.

Through hindsight, they comment again this year on last year's forecasts and what made them go wrong, or right. Monte Gordon, director of research, Dreyfus Corporation: Mr. Gordon char-

acterized 1974's market outlook as "murky." He hoped for a stronger market if the recession, approaching at that time, was not too severe. Mr. Gordon saw inflation running at 7 percent for the year and short-term interest rates at 6 1/2 percent.

Today, Mr. Gordon says the rate of inflation was the big surprise for him. Because of the double-digit inflation, the rest of Mr. Gordon's figures (including interest rates) were off. He also was surprised by how susceptible the U.S. economy was to a downturn in the rest of the world.

#### Caution recalled

Peter Bernstein, president of Peter Bernstein, Inc., investment, economic-financial consultants, last year counseled caution. For the non-risk portfolio he only recommended commercial paper (short-term interest bearing certificates). However, in the equity area, he recommended television makers and auto producers.

In hindsight, an aside to Mr. Bernstein explains, the firm was surprised by the degree of fall-off in consumer demand.

Manovon Kisor Jr., senior vice-president, director of research, Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, Inc., recommended selling stocks in companies that would be hurt by the energy crisis.

While that portfolio strategy kept investors out of some real losers, Mr. Kisor's suggestions did not fare that well either.

## High U.S. budget deficits expected from recession

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Boston  
A Wall Street brokerage house study predicts a big U.S. budget deficit this fiscal year—\$35.3 billion.

The study, by Salomon Brothers, confirms congressional estimates that deficits this fiscal year—and next—will be at record levels.

Neither of these estimates takes into account the growing likelihood of a sizable tax cut to stimulate the economy. Numerous economists and congressmen now are urging tax cuts ranging from \$10 billion to \$30 billion.

It is possible that Congress might also step up spending to help get the economy moving once more.

The previous record budget deficit for the postwar period was \$25.2 billion in 1968. Next in size were \$23 billion in 1971 and \$22.2 billion in 1972.

However, the deficits also should be related to the growth of the economy and of the budget itself.

Gross national product now amounts to some \$1.4 trillion compared to \$894 billion in 1968.

Federal spending for fiscal 1976, the budget that President Ford will present

to Congress next month, is estimated by the Joint Economic Committee staff study at \$346.8 billion. That is up nearly \$40 billion from the staff's estimate of \$307.8 billion for the current fiscal year ending next June.

#### No stimulus seen

In 1968, budget expenditures were \$178.8 billion.

Despite the large deficits, the staff analysis maintained that the budget would not stimulate the economy either this fiscal year or next—that is, without a further tax reduction. The deficits are mostly the result of the recession's reducing revenues. Also, spending in such areas as unemployment insurance and a public jobs program will be up.

The size of the deficit even without a new tax break makes President Ford's choice of measures to stimulate the economy more difficult.

Dr. Henry Kaufman and Albert A. Gross of Salomon Brothers note that, unlike the case of the "typical business recession," the external financing demands of business have remained extraordinarily large.

## Pakistani women push for 'rights' commission



Young Pakistani girls  
What will their 'status' be?  
UNICEF

Exploitation in male-dominated society charged; political opportunity sought

By Qutubuddin Aziz  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Islamabad, Pakistan  
Women legislators in Pakistan's National Assembly are demanding that a special commission be appointed to find ways of improving the status of women in that country.

One by one they rose up in the Assembly meeting on Dec. 19 to voice their concern and press for reforms—spurred by the observance of 1975 as International Women's Year.

A leading female activist, Begum Nasim Jahan, decried the exploitation of women in the country's male-dominated society and the denial to them, in practice, of their political and economic rights. A high-powered commission, she said, should look into the status of women in Pakistan, investigate their overt and covert exploitation, and suggest effective measures to ensure their full participation in the nation's political and economic life.

#### 'Retrogressive customs' hit

Another feminist legislator, Jennifer Musa, berated "the retrogressive customs in rural communities" where well-entrenched male prerogatives often prevented women from exercising the civil rights guaranteed to them in the country's Constitution.

Soft-spoken, silver-haired Mrs. Shirin Wahab voiced a common feminist complaint that the nation's federal and provincial cabinets have no women ministers. Female ministers, she argued, might have proved more effective in tackling the formidable problems of high prices, rising living costs, disease, and ignorance.

In a blistering indictment of male ascendancy, she declared that genuine economic and social equality was still denied to the vast majority of Pakistani women.

#### Male support, too

There were boos of protest from the tiny minority of women legislators in the National Assembly when a male critic of women's lib, Dr. M. Shafi, counseled that the best role for a woman was in homemaking.

"Men make better cooks, tailors, dancers, and singers. Women are good for nursing and housekeeping," Dr. Shafi said in a fiery rebuff to the advocates of female liberation. He drew fire from his feminist adversaries when he lamented: "The ladies in this House do not deserve to be here."

Female activists are hopeful that Prime Minister Bhutto, who opened the portals of the nation's foreign service to

women in 1972, will respond to their requests for a high-level status-of-women commission. In the 1970 general elections, the women's vote was a significant factor in the victory of his Pakistan People's Party. An astute politician, he has his eye on the next polls.

#### Eminent activist

Furthermore, the Prime Minister's highly articulate and elegant wife, Nurat Bhutto, has become an eminent activist in the movement for female emancipation in Pakistan. In the 1970 elections, she energetically campaigned for the success of both her husband and his party; now she is busy expanding the women's wing of the party.

Mrs. Bhutto also led the Pakistan delegation in the UN's World Population Conference in Bucharest last autumn and supported family planning. Since then, she has set up a national committee to plan and coordinate nationwide arrangements for the observance of the International Women's Year in line with the UN's best.

In spite of the many gains made by the movement for women's emancipation in recent years in Pakistan, the vast majority of the country's female population is still wedded to housekeeping chores and the rigors of child-rearing.

The scenes of change in the status of women are visible in and around the cities, but in the villages, where three-fourths of the country's population lives, the traditional role of the Pakistani woman and the mores of female domesticity persist.

It is a fact that sheer economic compulsion have drastically reduced the incidence of polygamous marriages among Muslims. And the Constitution guarantees political, economic, and social equality to women. But in practice, they continue to suffer from discrimination.

## Firm to offer records of Watergate tapes

By Renter

Hollywood  
Warner Brothers Records announces plans to produce an 11-record set of the Watergate tapes played in the Washington, D.C., trial of five of former President Richard M. Nixon's White House aides.

The announcement by the record company followed a decision by U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell in Washington that the tapes played at the trial are in the public domain.

## Large oil strike in Alabama stirs industry, Wall Street

### More tests scheduled at site near Mobile

By John Dillon  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta  
An oil strike—possibly the biggest in Alabama history—is stirring excitement in the petroleum industry and on Wall Street.

Getty Oil Company, drilling 20 miles north of Mobile, pushed an exploratory well deeper than ever before in that area and discovered a rich deposit of oil and gas.

Just how rich, nobody knows. But on Wall Street, Getty stock immediately bounded upward, and Alabama officials suggested the new well is "one of the best, if not the best, ever tested in the state."

Rumors following the strike indicated that the well was capable of producing at a maximum rate of 40,000 barrels a day—a rate that would be very high even in the Middle East; but Getty scotched those reports as "speculative."

#### One of better wells

Alabama officials agree that the well probably is not that good. Tom Joiner, assistant state supervisor for oil and gas, says, however, it is "certainly one of the better wells we've ever had."

The Alabama news is good for American motorists—but oilmen caution that it will take a series of such significant discoveries to reverse the slide in U.S. oil output. Increased drilling in the past year still has proven inadequate to reverse the decline.

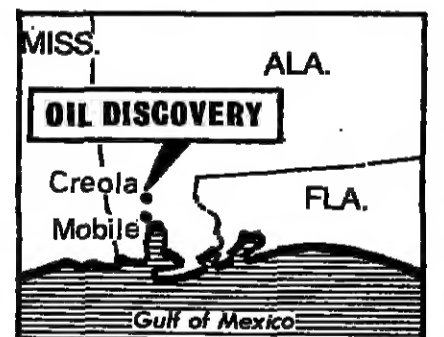
The Getty discovery at Creola, north of Mobile, was not a complete surprise. Other fields can be found 10 miles away in Citronelle, and in nearby Mississippi, and offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

The well lies within a highly productive, crescent-shaped swath that extends from Texas through Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, northwest Florida, and into the Gulf.

#### Two production areas

About a dozen dry wells had been drilled near the Getty site in past years, but none had ever gone as deep as the latest one. Getty engineers found two areas of production—one just below 12,000 feet in the Jurassic Smackover, the second between 13,180 and 18,200 feet in the Norphlet formation.

Only the Norphlet zone has been tested so far—and it's those figures that excite engineers. Through a choke just 18/64th of an inch in diameter, the



By a staff cartographer

well flowed at a daily rate of 4.3 million cubic feet of gas and 1,400 barrels of petroleum. The oil was under 2,400 pounds of pressure per square inch.

An official with the American Petroleum Institute (API) says these figures indicate a "sizeable well."

By contrast, the average American well now producing yields about 18 barrels of oil a day.

Wells are not ordinarily produced at their maximum rate, which would not give the highest possible yields over the long run.

#### 'Strippers' valuable

And, of 497,370 producing wells in the U.S., about 355,000, or 71 percent, are "stripper" wells which produce less than 10 barrels a day, according to an API spokesman. In fact, the average production for these wells is only 2.7 barrels a day. But the value of these wells is not to be underestimated, the spokesman said, as they provide 12 to 13 percent of U.S. oil production.

The full importance of the Alabama discovery will not be determined without additional wells, says Mr. Joiner.

But news of the Getty strike filtered to Wall Street, where trading of Getty stock had to be temporarily halted. In two days, the stock moved up 9.50 points to 155.

## A year's grocery supply went up \$164 in '74

By the Associated Press

Washington  
The retail cost of a year's supply of farm-produced groceries has gone up \$164 in the last year, with larger middleman shares accounting for all but \$12 of the increase, the Agriculture Department says.

The department has announced that annual food costs for a theoretical family went up \$19 in November. The farmer's share of the annual retail price declined \$12, but the middleman's portion rose \$31.

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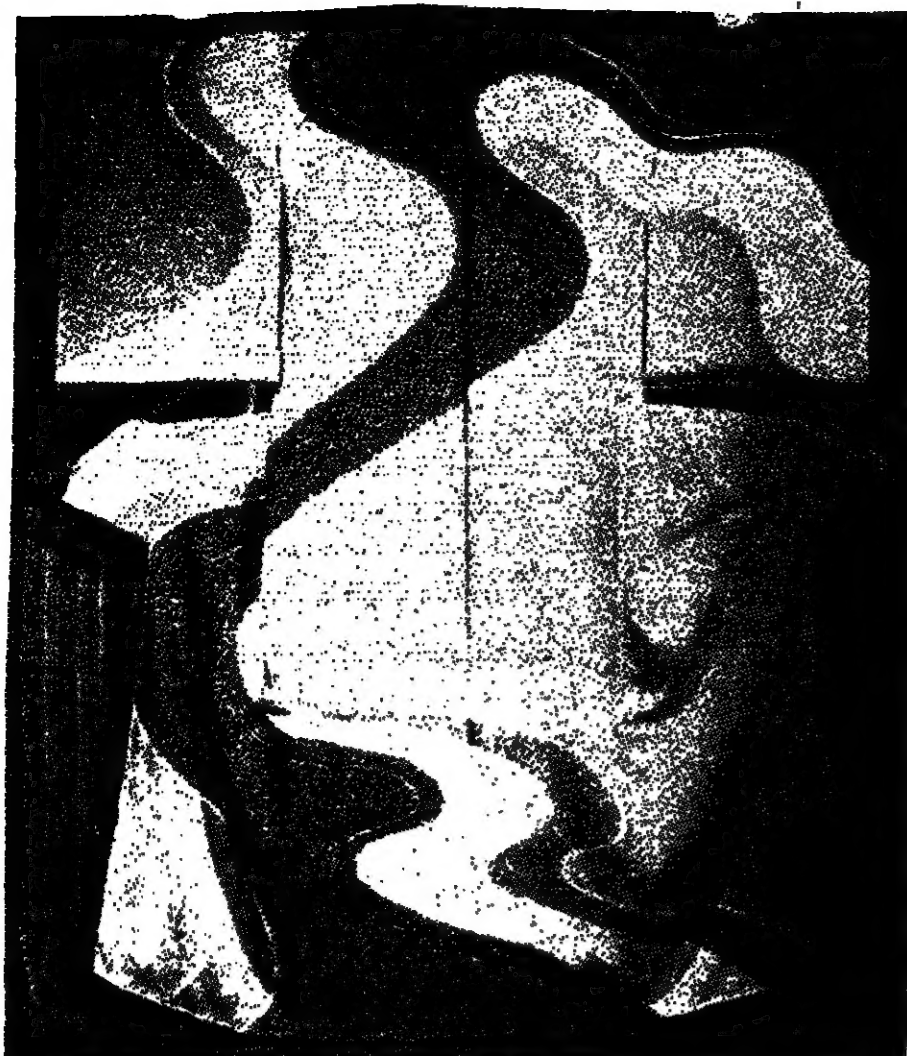
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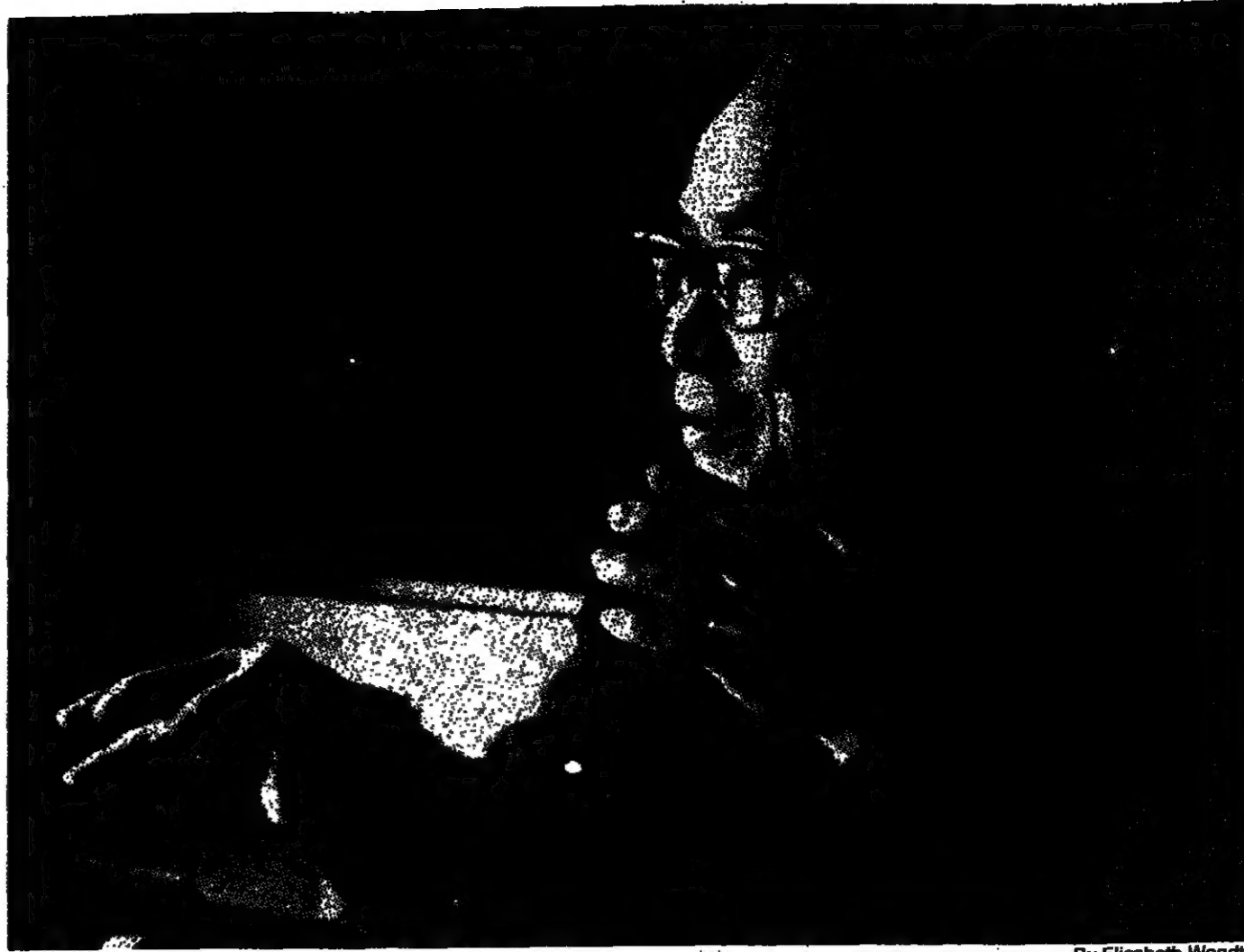




# people, places, things



Bold, abstract kimono (left), designed by Kako Moriguchi (right)



By Elisabeth Wendt

## Kimono artist: a 'national treasure'

By Elisabeth Wendt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Kyoto, Japan

"What I would like to convey to the people of your country is not the skill nor the process of making a work, but the spirit which produces it. Isn't that the most important thing?" asked Kako Moriguchi. He was discussing with Western visitors his art of dyeing kimonos with the multicolored Yuzen method and what it's like to be named a "living national treasure."

On the shelf behind Mr. Moriguchi, books on Noh design and Ogata Korin's painting vied for space with jars of blue, green, and purple dyes. On the low table in front of him were brushes, an ink stone, and pens and pencils in a lacquer box. Elsewhere in the straw-mat-floored studio above his traditional Kyoto house, apprentices bent over frames of silk and painstakingly sprinkled dye-resist onto taut material.

Mr. Moriguchi doesn't think that Westerners can truly appreciate the spirit that goes into Yuzen dyeing; only Japanese have this feeling. But in deference to his visitors he showed them two of his kimonos and talked a bit about the famed Edo-period method of dyeing.

Mr. Moriguchi produces only 10 works a year with which he is totally satisfied. The execution of a kimono takes only three months, but the working out of a design takes three or four months before execution.

When he receives an order, the designer customarily starts with an idea from his brush-and-ink sketchbook where he has roughed out perhaps 1,000 designs a year from nature. When he finds the design he thinks will suit his customer, he has his senior assistant draw it on the undyed silk with charcoal. Then either he or his assistant paints over the charcoal lines with the blue juice of the wild aobara flower. Later, this ink will wash out completely.

After the basic pattern has been outlined, the silk is stretched on a bamboo frame, and a paste dye-resist that Moriguchi himself developed from traditional techniques is squeezed out over the blue lines to separate dyeing areas. Dyes are then painted onto the garment with brushes. Mr. Moriguchi's special dappled effect is achieved by varying — with tweezers — the density of another dye resist of glutinous rice and zinc.

After the dyeing the resist is washed out, and the cloth is dried on racks hung from the workshop ceiling; the whole process is repeated for each successive dyeing. At the end the pieces are steam-sized and sewn together into the elegant completed kimono.

Each Moriguchi design is different and reflects his view of the blending of the traditional and the modern.

His favorite current kimono had gray and yellow plum blossoms with accents of pink cascading the length

of a white background. The second kimono — in a bolder abstract pattern of black, yellow, violet, and white — described the flow of water, with the colors dappled in Moriguchi's characteristic way.

Mr. Moriguchi pointed out that the kimono must show a pleasing design not only when it is hung on a display rack, but also when it is being worn.

The designer's colors are not the flamboyant ones that first enabled 17th-century merchants' wives to look spectacular in Yuzen kimonos, yet still evade sumptuary bans on such extravagances as silver and gold embroidery. Nor does he stick to the contemporary convention of red for young girls and navy for older women. He uses more subtle colors and he designs his kimonos to be worn by a woman of any age, simply by varying the obi, or sash.

There are two kinds of traditional craftsmen who are selected by the Japanese Government as living na-

"(It) is not the skill nor the process of making a work, but the spirit which produces it."

Kako Moriguchi

tional treasures. Mr. Moriguchi noted. The first are those who preserve and perpetuate inherited techniques and styles. The second are those who start with mastery of old skills but then create something new out of them.

Mr. Moriguchi is definitely one of the latter type, for several reasons. One is that — unlike most living national treasures — he doesn't come from a long line of artisans in his craft. He simply apprenticed to Yuzen dyeing when he was 17.

Second, for Mr. Moriguchi the two types are not mutually exclusive. "Tradition always alive and is constantly flowing into something new," he comments. "So in this sense tradition equates newness. By using the technique of thoughts of the past in this present day we must revive the spirit of old — but any works we do must be appreciated by modern people as well. Otherwise, tradition has no meaning."

## Dulcimermaker revives ancestor of piano

By Eric Siegel  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Barboursville, Va.

He begins with rough wood, gathering much of it himself, splitting it, setting it to dry in a corner of his workshop, then planing and sanding it until it is smooth and flat.

Out of this wood he fashions pieces — sides of a trapezoidal box, the backing and soundboard, pin blocks and bridge braces, hinged cover — gluing and clamping them together.

Next comes the placement of the hitch and tuning pins and stretching of the wire strings over the base and treble bridges.

Then there are the finishing touches: the application of hand-mixed wood finishes, the careful inlaying of a decorative mosaic border.

And, finally, the making of the hammers, actually small sticks wrapped with cotton, felt, or leather.

### Helpful training

This is the process Sam Rizzetta, maker of handcrafted folk-music instruments, refers to as the "evolution" of a hammer dulcimer, an ancient forerunner of the piano.

That he should refer to his craft in scientific terms is not surprising. A smallish man with a full, thick beard and eyes that twinkle behind his glasses, Mr. Rizzetta worked as a paleobotanist at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington and as a professional illustrator of scientific books before turning full-time to the craft he had practiced as a hobby for nearly a decade.

"But I don't see instrumentmaking as a negation of my other training," Mr. Rizzetta says. "My training as a graphic artist has helped me develop a sense of the visual impact of an instrument. I think the way an instrument looks is important. In the past, instruments have sometimes been preserved for their ornamental and not their musical value."

"My training as a botanist," he adds, "has given me a head start in knowing about wood."

Mr. Rizzetta's studio, located in the basement of his home on a large wooded lot in this sleepy, central Virginia town, looks like most any well-equipped home workshop. He uses only a handful of power tools. It is not, he says, that doing the work with hand tools makes it somehow seem more authentic — ("Stradivari used the most modern tools available to him in his day"); it is just that he prefers to work that way.

He makes only those instruments that he can play, a classification that includes guitars, mountain dulcimers, autoharps, and mandolins. But his personal favorite, and the instrument he is most famous for making, is the hammer dulcimer. During the past six years, he estimates that he has made some 50 of them for both professional and amateur musicians. Half-jokingly, he refers to himself as "the most prolific living hammer dulcimermaker."

Ask Mr. Rizzetta what the special appeal of the hammer dulcimer, an instrument whose origins have been traced to Biblical times, is, and he exclaims: "Listen!" Then he sits down at one in a small, comfortable



Tom Brown

room adjoining his workshop (he has another, larger instrument upstairs in his living room) and begins to play several tunes from memory.

The instrument has a melodic sound, light and bouncy. In fact, the name dulcimer is derived from the Latin and Greek words "dulce" and "melos," which together mean sweet tune. Depending on such factors as the length and gauge of the wire strings, the wrapping on the hammer, and the force with which the strings are struck, the sound produced reminds one of a music box, xylophone, or piano.

Like the mountain dulcimer, the hammer dulcimer has strings stretched across a neckless soundboard, making it a cousin of the zither. Yet the manner in which pitch is achieved is totally different.

The mountain dulcimer, developed in Appalachia, has a handful of strings that are plucked with one hand while the other hand stops, or frets, the strings at different intervals to produce the desired pitch, as with the guitar or banjo. The hammer dulcimer, on the other hand, has many more strings (the exact number varying with the complexity of the in-

strument), each tuned to a certain pitch.

While the mountain dulcimer is the more popular of the two instruments, the hammer dulcimer's popularity is growing. Interestingly, the reverse was true in the 18th and 19th centuries, when the hammer dulcimer was a popular household and concert instrument. In a scholarly pamphlet he has written on the instrument, Mr. Rizzetta notes it was especially popular in the lumber camps of Maine and Michigan, where it is still known as a "lumberjack's piano."

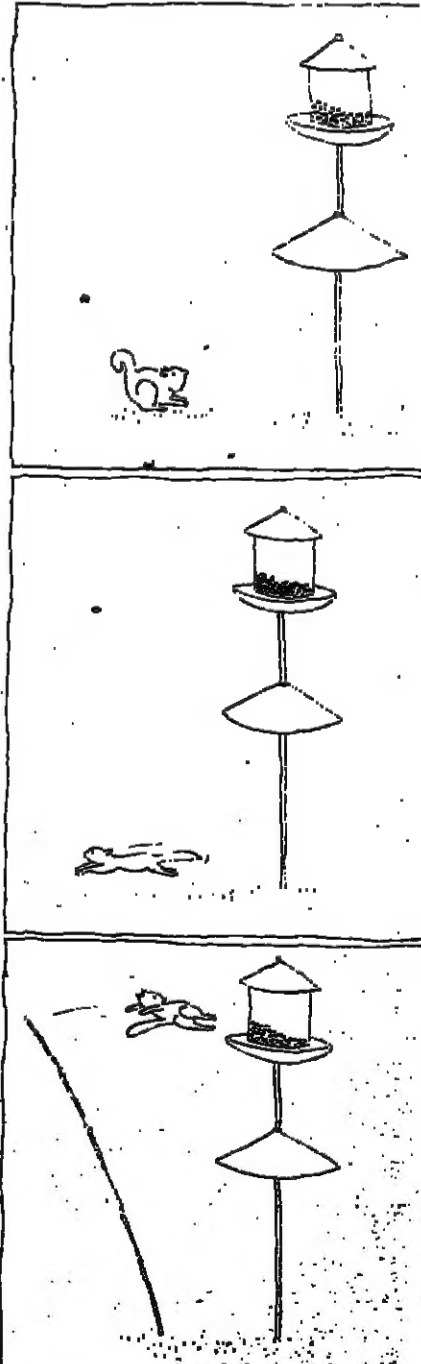
### Tradition preserved

It was as a college student in western Michigan, where the tradition of hammer dulcimer playing has been preserved, that Mr. Rizzetta first came in contact with the instrument. He learned to play it, and, with an interest in woodworking, it was not long before he began to build his own instruments, experimenting with different woods, varying the string lengths.

Even now, an accomplished craftsman, his ideas about hammer dulcimers are constantly changing. "In the past, I always used a thin, light responsive soundboard," he says. "Now I've changed my ideas of what tones please me, and I use a much denser one." One professional musician visits Mr. Rizzetta's home about once a year to have his instrument "updated."

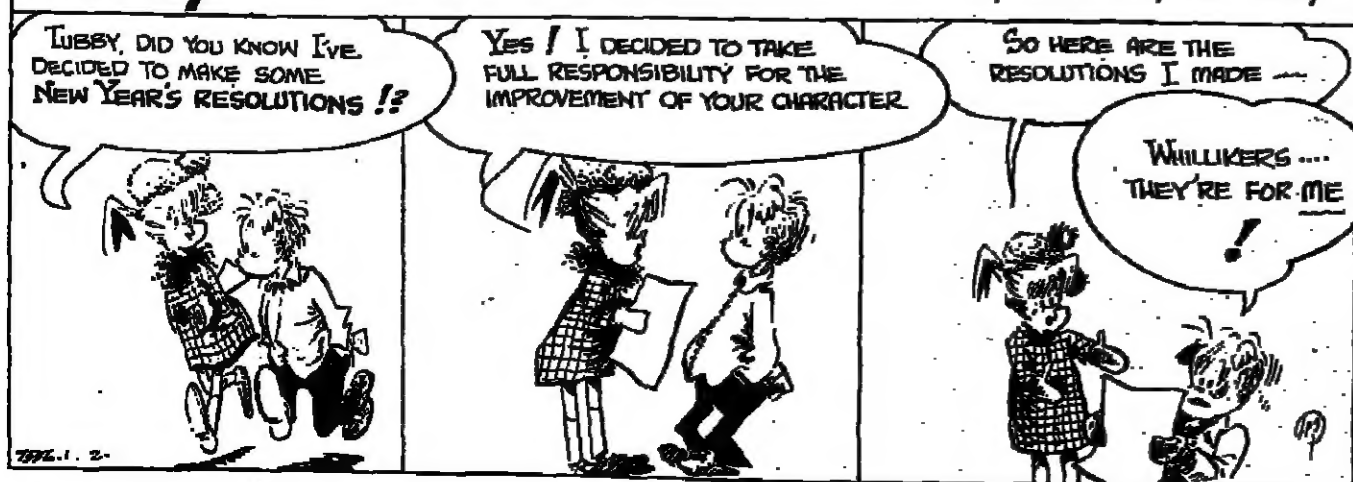
The personal contact with musicians is part of the process of instrumentmaking. Whenever possible, Mr. Rizzetta tries to hear a musician play before making an instrument for him.

He sees the increasing popularity of the hammer dulcimer as part of a newfound "appreciation of things of the past too good to be forgotten." His concept of his craft, however, is more visceral than philosophical. "A well-made instrument," Sam Rizzetta explains, "should most of all be a delight to play."



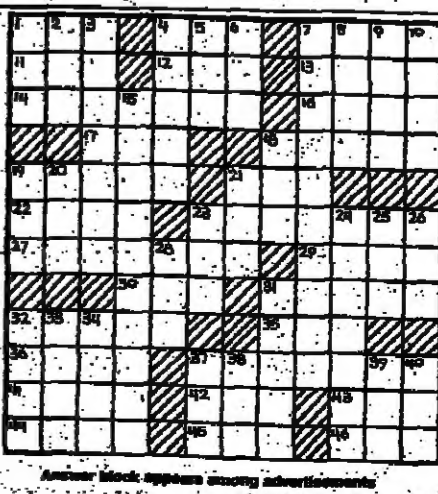
The Christian Science Monitor

## Tubby



## Crossword

- ACROSS
1. Theca
  4. Limited
  7. Uchins
  11. Arrowroot
  12. Motorcycle group (abbr.)
  13. Low tide
  14. Trailing vine
  16. Silkworm
  17. Anthology
  18. Prevent
  19. Wall painting
  21. Kimono sash
  22. Article
  23. Chapel
  27. Easing of
- International relations
29. French friend
  30. Decompose
  31. Silver fir
  32. Compact
  35. High in the scale
  36. Boy's nickname
  37. 3-ridged cap
  41. One of the carrels
  42. Turmoil
  43. Eternity
  44. Later
  45. Hankering
  46. Insecticide



- DOWN
1. Resort
  2. Strain
  3. Club
  4. Deadly
  5. Space suit
  6. Existed
  7. Certain
  8. Only
  9. Couple
  10. Falling out
  15. Not patriotic (U.S.)
  18. Arab's coat
  19. Halfway
  20. Western Indian
  21. Bronze
  23. Baseball great
  24. Neglected
  25. Meadow barley
  26. Certainly
  28. Daze
  31. Brother of Moses
  32. Without Fr.
  33. Hodgepodge
  34. Curtain material
  37. Cove
  38. European food fish
  39. Bushy clump
  40. Insect



هذا المنتدى المنزلي

# The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Thursday, January 2, 1975



Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.  
"A Woman Weighing Gold" 1657: By Jan Vermeer

## J. Carter Brown of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.

If you could have any five of the world's art treasures for your personal collection which ones would you choose? Challenged by this question, directors of some of the world's major art museums offer their selections in a series of articles appearing Thursdays. In this, the third article, J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C., tells staff correspondent Diana Loercher why he has chosen the five works shown here.

What really stays with you when you're trying to compress the world's production into five pictures are the paintings which resonate not only at the level of visual delight but also seem to probe deeply into spiritual and psychological recesses. Many people don't give the visual arts credit for being able to do this. They assume that profundity is only available to people who operate in words, and that pictures are somehow illustrative and decorative. Pictures supposedly don't get into that kind of league — but this is not true.

The five works of art I choose are restricted to the area of Western painting because this is my favorite medium, and I really think that the great achievement of Western man has been in painting.

The key to my choice is a kind of spiritual intensity shared by all of them. I could have used a variety of criteria and perhaps come up with the same pictures and others as well, but what I thought of were the ones which personally had knocked me for a loop. Some pictures affect me so deeply that I have difficulty even looking at a reproduction without being broken up.

In the case of the Castagno it's really a question of realization. There is a magnificent intensity not only in the design but in the charge of energy that radiates from this picture. There are formal means by which he has achieved this. The great X composition reads well as a design, and since it was intended to be carried in a procession as a shield, it had to be clear from a distance. It also has great symbolic significance because Florence at that time considered itself a young David taking on giants and

bullies. So it included a kind of political freight that is carried emotionally.

From a humanistic point of view there is a sense of tragedy in David's face, giving it a depth beyond being simply a "beat-'em up" kind of picture. Even Goliath's head is rendered sympathetically as someone who has suffered. And the energy that goes through the clouds, the costumes, the marvelous hand which is so expressive, like a Grunewald Crucifixion, and the hair which goes back to Medusa, has a tremendous emotional vibrancy which I think is inescapable.

But the picture is also very contained; the forms are very much of the quattrocento. They are enclosed, and sculptural. The artistic excitement of being able to capture three dimensions in two was informing the Renaissance at this crucial crossroads.

In the De la Tour we have an immensely affecting picture with rather unusual iconography. There's a great tradition of Pietas of the dead Christ and the mourning Mary, but move this one to the side and transform it into Sebastian with St. Irene and it becomes interesting on this basis alone.

Primarily again it's the simplification of forms and the immense sense of tragedy that pours out of the picture diagonally, going from right to lower left as Trochaic poetry does; the rhythms he sets up are immensely impressive. So are the treatment of forms as volumes, almost abstractly, and the classical beauty of Sebastian's body, which again has an iconographic tradition. Yet here it is so simplified that the fact of the arrow piercing him seems a supernatural event. Then look at the lighting, at the immense baroque intensification of the chiaroscuro, and at Irene's finger,

the delicacy with which she holds that torch and the whole thing acquires a kind of slow motion, a dreamlike quality, lifting it into a realm beyond simple note-taking on some archery accident.

In the Rembrandt we have a fabulously human document in terms of what he brings to one of the greatest stories in the history of the written word. It starts with the problems of incest and then gets into the father-son relationship — the whole generational war and revolt — politics vs. the family. It's a cosmic, difficult story to sum up in any one picture because it has so many ramifications, and he's done it by choosing the key moment.

As you remember, Absalom had been advised by Joab to come back to Jerusalem and try to see his father, David, and he did hang around for two years without having a chance. In order to get some action he sent his people over to Joab's field and set it on fire. That brought Joab around all right and Absalom said, "I really do want to see my father even if he kills me."

The question is: What will the father's reaction be when he comes back? The field is still burning in the background. This charges the picture with smoke and drama, fire and the marvelous fanciful architecture of golden Jerusalem. In the Bible, Absalom prostrates himself before his father and his father embraces him — and that's what is happening at this moment. Absalom is known for his great beauty and his hair apparently is famous — they cut it once a year to weigh against so many shekels of gold — and there it is, this marvelous hair, cascading down.

But this embrace and the expression on David's face prefigure the tragedy that will occur — the tragedy expressed by the single greatest poetic line in the Bible, "O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! Would God that I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son Absalom!" This mood is also in the quality of the paint — a pinnacle which Rembrandt achieved by himself. The golds and the rendering of texture are not highlighted for the sake of virtuosity but to direct all effects to the vision of kingly magnificence brought down to a totally human scale.



Courtesy of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D.C.  
"The Youthful David" 1450: Painted on leather by Andrea del Castagno



The Vermeer is a terribly complex picture and very affecting for another reason: it is of a small scale and not dramatic like the others, but very inward. I've always felt that with Vermeer it's the inner life which is so enormously moving. This picture also handles light in a way that only Vermeer has ever achieved. Look at the gradations in that window on the left, the way the light just fades down. It is also very impressive in its rendering of textures and the solid Burgher's world with all the orthogonal angles — everything weighed just as she is weighing her riches, her gold.

But then at another level one notices that a lot more is going on. The painting in the background is a last judgment and the woman is with child; in fact the whole issue of death and rebirth is what the picture is also about. It is a kind of equilibration — a very subtle juxtaposition of balances which are seen in the lighting, in the theme and above all inside the woman's mind — which is what the picture communicates to you finally.

The Matisse is simply one of the world's greatest portraits in terms of the intensity with which it has been realized. I saw it first in 1958 at the exhibition of fifty years of modern art at the Brussels fair. This was one of the first times that pictures in Soviet museums had ever been lent. I remember being bowled over by it be-

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Prayer for the hungry

It is generally conceded that over half a billion people in the world are undernourished.

In the better-off sections of society there are many conscience-stricken people who are considering how they can help the hungry and establish a more equitable distribution of the earth's resources so that all mankind may have enough. They ask themselves what they can do as individuals, and some embark on programs of thrift and self-denial in eating and other habits, with the thought that money thereby saved can be spent on food needed by others in the poorer sections of their own country and on the other side of the globe.

Such personal efforts are not to be discouraged — the replacement in human thought of greed and thoughtlessness with selflessness and practical concern for the welfare of others cannot fail to be of benefit to the world. But one cannot help being concerned with the fact that, if reports are to be believed, much of the starvation and suffering in the worst-hit areas have local causes. If plans for growing food were better conceived and supported, food production could in some instances be quickly doubled and even tripled.

Obviously the effort we each can make to share our material possessions with others can at best only be of temporary value. If a permanent solution is to be attained, more than human sharing alone is needed. And it is within our power to do more.

We can pray daily for humanity as a whole, and in particular for those localities where there are serious needs. Through our prayers we can claim and realize that because God, divine Mind, is everywhere present His qualities of intelligence, integrity, love, and vitality are everywhere active — even where the need for them seems most acute. This prayer of affirmation of God's omnipresence and omniscience will do much to bring to light the wisdom and integrity native to man in God's likeness. And we can expect to see these increasingly expressed humanly wherever needed in in-

telligence in discerning solutions, unity in making plans, and strength in implementing them.

A comprehensive and effective prayer for the welfare of the world is given by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, to her followers. It reads, "Thy kingdom come; let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin; and may Thy Word enrich the affections of all mankind, and govern them!"

This prayer thoroughly understood and held to can do much to enrich mankind's affections through the appearing in governments and nations of qualities derived from God. Suffering from famine and other discords will diminish as intelligence, compassion, order, and honesty are increasingly expressed. God's reign of harmony will be established on earth and the words of Christ Jesus, "The kingdom of heaven is at hand," will be triumphantly proved.

Mrs. Eddy herself prayed several times a day for the welfare of humanity as a whole. Always alert to the mental call of one in need, she writes, "From the interior of Africa to the utmost parts of the earth, the sick and the heavenly homesick or hungry hearts are calling on me for help, and I am helping them."

Can we do less than pray daily now, when the sufferings of so much of humanity are so dire?

<sup>1</sup>Manual, Art. VIII, Sect. 4; <sup>2</sup>Matthew 10:7; <sup>3</sup>The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 147.

## Daily Bible verse

Wherefore, my beloved brethren, let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath: For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.—James 1:19, 20

## The healing touch of God's love

In the Bible God promises, "I will restore health unto thee, and I will heal thee of thy wounds."

Are you longing for a greater assurance of God's healing care? Perhaps a fuller and deeper understanding of God may be required of you. A book that can help you is Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This is a book that brings to light God's ever-present goodness, His power and His love.

Science and Health speaks of God's steadfastness and His law of healing through prayer. It can show you how a change in your concept of God and man can bring healing and regeneration in your life. It will show you how the Bible's promises are fulfilled.

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Courtesy of the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad  
"The Reconciliation of David and Absalom"  
1642: By Rembrandt



Courtesy of the Hermitage Museum, Leningrad  
"Madame Matisse"  
1913: Oil on canvas by Henri Matisse



Courtesy of the Berlin Museum  
"St. Sebastian Mourning by St. Irene"  
By Georges de la Tour (1593-1652)



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Thursday, January 2, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Boston nine

As Boston's public schools re-open today, including those closed since a stabbing incident Dec. 11, nine unsung Americans are giving their country the kind of example it needs on the thorny path to school desegregation.

In the midst of South Boston's obdurate resistance to the law as interpreted by U.S. District Judge Garrity and upheld by the circuit court of appeals, nine South Boston parents have come forward in support of the law. They have volunteered to serve on one of the biracial neighborhood councils ordered by Judge Garrity.

These councils are part of the effort to ameliorate the acknowledged strains requiring compassion for the transitional generation of parents and students called upon to make the first difficult steps away from unlawful segregation. Whatever the outcome of new legal moves to resolve the Boston crisis, the future of harmonious community relations clearly lies in a multiplication of constructive individual decisions to comply with the law and cooperate with one's fellow man.

But this responsibility of individual citizens does not absolve their leaders from likewise setting an example of regard for law and man. Thus there is no excuse for the leadership's failing to carry out the law while the latest legal efforts to test it are in the making. The present interim desegregation plan, including its court-ordered busing, should be implemented with all the police assistance necessary to protect students and public. The Phase 2 plan for next fall, with its new educational options, should be pursued in the light of revisions and alternatives which can be submitted until Jan. 20.

The three-man majority of the school committee were given the opportunity to purge themselves of Judge Garrity's recent contempt rulings against them by voting to "authorize" submission of an appropriate plan even if they do not personally "approve" it. The difference illustrates the way many individuals are being asked

to consider obeying the law even if they disagree.

For the school committee and city leadership to go along with further hampering and delay not only undermines respect for the rule of law but undercuts the already interrupted education of students at a time when the dwindling job market demands as many educational advantages as possible.

Meanwhile, the school committee's appeal to the Supreme Court to overrule Judge Garrity ought to be expedited both by the committee and the Supreme Court. Mayor White's guarantee of city financing for the appeal may be a debatable use of taxpayers' money, since the constitutional issue appears to have been long settled and he himself regards a successful appeal as "remote." But the guarantee removes any financial excuse for delay, and it can be supported as going that extra mile to assure all concerned that every legal step has been taken.

The school committee has every right to this process. And, if the decision is against it, there is every right for the predicted next step of seeking a constitutional amendment that could have the effect of overthrowing Judge Garrity's decision.

But insofar as these are merely delaying tactics, they are to be deplored. The test of their motives will be in the dispatch with which the appeal is pursued — and the degree to which the outcome is adhered to, whatever it may be.

Here is where not only local but national leadership can play a role in meeting the future constructively, rather than destructively. Here is an opportunity for President Ford to undo the damage of his previous statement that played into the hands of those defying the law. By wholly supporting compliance with a Supreme Court decision, not to mention the law that stands in the meantime, he could help to provide the climate for more Americans in Boston and elsewhere to follow the example of those nine unsung volunteers.

## Mideast: a new opening

It is not certain what the cancellation of Leonid Brezhnev's trip to Cairo means. But it seems to suggest that the Russians were demanding some quid pro quo from President Sadat which he refused to give in return for new Soviet arms and political support. In Washington, at any rate, this is seen to be a setback for Moscow.

It would be foolhardy to assume that the Russians cannot recover lost ground. Egypt is banking heavily on Henry Kissinger's improvised step-by-step approach to push back the Israelis from Arab territories and if this hope is not soon fulfilled Sadat may still be forced to edge closer to the Soviet Union.

Nor should it be forgotten that the Russians have much room for mischiefmaking in Syria, now bristling with Soviet armaments.

However, if the postponement of the Brezhnev visit does indeed signal some falling out between Moscow and Cairo, it is important that the U.S. seize this opportunity. Once before, it will be recalled, when the Russians

were expelled en masse from Egypt, an opportunity was created for strong American initiatives in the Middle East. But Washington did not act on that opportunity and it took a war to break the Arab-Israeli impasse.

With Israeli Foreign Minister Allon arriving next week, Dr. Kissinger can use this new opening swiftly. In essence this means persuading the Israelis, if they do not want to see a resurgence of Soviet influence in the region, to come up with proposals that would be acceptable to President Sadat.

So far the positions of Israel and Egypt on a second-stage accord are reported to be far apart. Israel appears determined not to withdraw in Sinai beyond the Mitla and Gidi passes or to give up the Abu Rudeis oil fields. President Sadat, too, is said to be unyielding.

On balance, there are dangers in the new situation. For it may give rise in Cairo to higher expectations of American diplomacy than can be met. And if they are not met, the consequences could be serious indeed.

## Universal compassion

The Christmas Day cyclone devastation of Darwin, Australia, was followed by the New Year earthquake disaster in the Karakoram Mountains of Pakistan. Fewer than 100 lives were lost in Darwin, nearly 5,000 in Pakistan.

It is not possible of course to compare such tragedies by the numbers of people affected. A tragedy affecting one life — as indicated by the Scriptural statement about God's mindfulness of a single sparrow's fall — is as deserving of compassion and aid as a disaster affecting 1,000.

Nor is it possible for news enterprises to discriminate accurately according to the degree of disaster in reporting such dramatic events.

But the Darwin/Pakistan events pose a question in terms of the worldwide response to misfortunes: Do people react more readily to misfortunes among

those of their own ethnic or racial or sectarian groups, however far-flung around the earth? Or put another way, is the Western world equally as concerned about the large number of Pakistani Muslims in distress as it is about the smaller number of displaced Australians of British or European origin?

We trust that the "United Nations like" response that has been so comforting to the displaced people of Darwin will be extended to the Karakoram Mountain people high along the Indus River in Northern Pakistan — and indeed in the coming year to all people in need anywhere on the globe.

Then perhaps one gain from such reverses will be a clearer perception of the oneness of the human family, and easier progress on the positive economic, cultural and social ties that bind.

Oh, no, these aren't for us. These are for the President, Congress, CIA, Big Oil...



## State of the nations

### CIA and FBI

By Joseph C. Harsch

The latest alleged disclosures about the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) sound exaggerated to us and we await with interest what congressional exploration of the matter will unearth, if anything. But the fact that the CIA is accused (by no means yet convicted) of having indulged in massive surveillance of American citizens inside the confines of the United States during the Nixon administration makes it timely to remind ourselves of why Americans have both a CIA and an FBI.

At the end of World War II an important pending question was what to do with the OSS (Office of Strategic Services). It was a war baby, regarded at the time as a temporary, wartime operation. It had a brilliant war record under the leadership of "Wild Bill" Donovan who had first earned fame as colonel of the New York's famed "Fighting Irish" regiment (the old 69th) in World War I.

The decision was taken to establish a continuing and permanent intelligence gathering organization in Washington, and then one of the great internal struggles of Washington began.

J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI proposed that all such work be consolidated inside his own organization. Colonel, by then Major General, Donovan went to the figurative mat. It was a story largely unreported. The battle was fought mostly out of public view.

Up to that time there had been a galaxy of federal investigative agencies. The Secret Service and the Corps of Postal Inspectors were entirely independent of the FBI, and proud of it. Mr. Hoover wanted it all under one roof and one head. General Donovan argued up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, through the corridors of Congress and with every reporter he could get to listen to him that a single federal police service would be the long first step to a gestapo. He believed and fervently preached the

doctrine of the separation of federal police activities. His motto: in diversity, safety.

"Bill" Donovan won that battle. It was probably the toughest fight of his life. He would be pleased to know that there is today what he would regard as a healthy and lively rivalry between the FBI and the CIA. And it wouldn't bother him a bit to hear that the CIA has allegedly been poaching on FBI territory.

The settlement or truce of 1947 which ended the struggle took the form of legislation under which the FBI was restricted to domestic investigation and surveillance and the CIA was set up to handle overseas operations. In theory the FBI never leaves American shores and the CIA never comes home. In practice each has poached. The FBI has long since set up offices in most important foreign cities — "in order to follow American cases which go overseas." And the CIA has, understandably, been interested in Americans who are in touch with suspicious foreigners. The CIA admits frankly that it has a lot of American names in its files.

The fact that Congress is now looking into the question of whether the CIA dangerously exceeded its mandate during the Nixon years will perhaps have a salutary effect on both agencies. The boundary between their activities can well be freshly repainted on their maps and both teams can be reminded usefully of the limits of their respective jurisdictions. Americans need both a domestic and an overseas intelligence gathering agency. They also need a Secret Service. Thanks to General Donovan the three still exist independently of each other.

"Wild Bill" was the most decorated American field officer of World War I. He deserved something very special for valor in that unseen battle on the Potomac in 1947 when he saw to it that there was not to be a single, integrated, federal investigative service.

## Mirror of opinion

### America cannot detach itself

In the frustration of these unpredictable days, more and more voices are raised with an appeal to isolation.

President Ford has been scolded for going to Vladivostok, and told to park his plane and mind the domestic store.

Others have argued that America should forget the foreign poor and concentrate on the underprivileged at home.

Remarkable propositions are made, to keep the bounty of American farms for Americans, to cut arms and troops abroad while expanding welfare at home.

As if the United States could somehow detach itself from the globe and retire to the good life, all by itself.

That option was lost when the first European settler touched the continent. Not since the Indians lived off the land has North America been self-sufficient.

Commercial reality requires open, active participation in the world. This is no luxury. It is necessity.

Beyond commercial reality, there is political reality, and it goes to the heart of national security.

To tell Mr. Ford not to do business with Leonid I. Brezhnev, not to maintain communication with important allies, is to invite a perilous power vacuum.

But more than commercial and political reality is involved. There is a moral dimension of equal importance.

If the day ever comes when the United States abandons the hungry and destitute beyond its borders, no matter how munificent it may be with the hungry and destitute at home, it will have lost more than it has gained. It will have lost the respect of the world, which cannot ignore the disparity that grows between rich and poor. It will have lost respect for itself and substituted for self-respect an invidious irresponsibility that would surely erode the national spirit. — Los Angeles Times

## The politics of hunger

By Charles W. Yost

Washington  
Malthus rides again. After many decades during which it was confidently believed that his dire predictions of population outstripping food had been disproven, the world again confronts the probability that he may have been all too right.

While population growth has slowed markedly in all developed and a few developing countries, in most of the latter it continues to soar into the stratosphere at 2 to 3 percent a year, practically ensuring a further doubling of hungry mouths by the turn of the century or shortly thereafter.

Meanwhile a plateau has been reached in the fabulous expansion of food production which occurred in the Western Hemisphere and Australia in the last 50 years, which seemed about to be repeated by the "green revolution" in tropical countries, and which it was airily thought assured more and better food for everyone, no matter how many.

The vast surpluses in the West have vanished, at least those the populations of Western countries find it easy and profitable not to consume themselves. The doubling or tripling of production anticipated in the "third world," it now turns out, requires not only miracle seeds but inputs of fertilizer, water, technology, social engineering, in some cases social revolution, in quantities and qualities not now available in most places.

In consequence it seems probable that starvation on a scale not known for decades may soon occur. To all the other constraints is now being added the warning by some responsible scientists that the world may be entering a prolonged period of climate particularly unfavorable to agricultural production.

There would seem to be only two ways in which widespread starvation might be prevented in the short run, and two other ways in which even greater catastrophe might be avoided in the longer run.

As to the first, the food surplus producers will have rapidly to expand cultivated acreage and production, as the United States is doing, but far more painful and problematical, they would also have seriously to limit their consumption, not so much of grain as of meat which uneconomically absorbs so much grain, not so much of needed protein as of the fantastic glutony and waste which are good neither for their health nor their morals.

As to the longer term, however, the main responsibility must lie with those who constitute and create the need: the vast, population-surplus, food-deficit areas in the third world. They too will have to take heroic measures to alter the structure both of their agriculture and their societies, so that their populations will have the means to produce more food and the motivation to produce less children.

## Readers write

### Speaking of Americans

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
Mainers cross often into nearby Canada, and the Canadian customs officers always ask the set question, "Are you an American citizen?"

My set answer, because I am sensitive to the generality, is, "Of the United States of . . ." (At the Quebec boundary this becomes days-etw-zoorie-de out of deference to local conditions.)

Now, instead of appearing to feel rebuked by my small correction, these officers smile as if I had done a nice thing by distinguishing, and without exception have said, "Thank you."

A smile and a merci compensate for whatever renunciation may be involved.

Peter Partout  
Peppermint Corner, Me.

### Despotic rule

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
In an article on Solzhenitsyn, he is quoted as saying that Marxian socialism is "the destruction of the individual relations between people . . . these aspects of life of man represent the finest essence of man."

Perhaps said better is the following by Hannah Arendt, in "The Origins of Totalitarianism": "Totalitarianism strives not toward despotic rule over men, but toward a system in which men are superfluous . . . individuality, anything indeed that distinguishes one man from another, is intolerable (in totalitarianism)."

We are today not beyond the reaches of the influence of totalitarianism on our lives both from within and without the so-called free world; we think of totalitarianism in the old-fashioned sense of "despotic rule" but do not notice, perhaps, the apparent loss of individuality in public and private life, the rejection of the truth, of reality, of justice to a degree . . . perhaps even in the home and in church, laying the groundwork for a frame of mind, mesmerized suf-

Are these objectives realistic? The better be made so, for if they are not very dark age is likely to lie ahead.

As Fr. Theodore Hesburgh said in a letter to President Ford a few weeks ago: "The starvation of millions while an even greater number eat more than is healthy, will worsen than a moral travesty; it is a spread of misery and famine guarantees a degree of economic and political instability potentially disastrous for all in an interdependent world."

In mid-December the National Council of Churches endorsed a proposal of the Rome food conference that the U.S. ship four million tons of grain to hard-pressed areas within the next six months. The grain is probably available but are funds? They also should be it administration does not drain most of its authorized food aid to China to compensate for congressional cuts in U.S. support of the war there.

There is thus an acute moral and political challenge confronting a rich food-surplus country, most all the U.S. will they continue overconsume and waste, to be animals instead of people, to be most aid to countries where hunger less but political interests more? such moral indifference even politically wise in the light of Fr. Hesburgh's warning?

However, it would be an egregious sin against morality a political wisdom for the poor nations to try to unload their burdens a their responsibility on the rich. The problems of the poor are ultimate insoluble by anyone but themselves. Only they can reduce drastically potentially intolerable number mouths to feed, only they can restructure their economic and social structures so as radically to increase their food production.

There is also an indispensable moral role in this crisis for the affluent oil producers, who must assist far more generously with funds, fuel, and fertilizer their fortunate neighbors in the third world.

So while there can be no escape, the U.S. and other food surplus countries from the moral imperative make a much larger contribution forestalling starvation in the future, it is both morally justifiable and politically inescapable that the longer term they will demand, a condition for their aid, far as effective performance by recipients. Third-world countries both poor and rich, would make tragic mistake if they do not recognize and act upon this political fact life.

The author of this article writes from a background of 40 years as a United States diplomat.

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### The IBM suit

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
Re your editorial "The AT&T suit." Just to set the record straight, the IBM suit was filed on Jan. 17, 1974, under the Johnson administration, not the Nixon administration.  
Rochester, Minn. D. W. Noel

### The Mideast coin

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
Anyone who takes sides in a quarrel, will naturally see only one side of the coin.

A case in point may be the pro-con letters on the current Middle East situation. Observe, if you will, how each one, either for or against one of the other, interprets a Monitor editorial on the subject. Each one sees exactly what he or she wants to see, regardless of the obvious.

Please continue your impartial reporting and fair editorializing.  
Berkeley, Calif. Esther Petersen

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.



## Inside today

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## Ulster truce: what next?

By Jonathan Harsch  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The two-week extension of the illegal Irish Republican Army's (IRA) cease-fire in Ulster is less than what was hoped for. But at least it leaves the door open for further peace-making efforts.

In extending the 11-day Christmas cease-fire the provisional wing of the IRA repeated its demand for formal British agreement to a phased withdrawal from Northern Ireland as the price for peace.

Earlier IRA spokesmen had criticized the New Year's eve concessions made by British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland Merlyn Rees as not going far enough. Mr. Rees has announced the unconditional release of 30 men detained without trial, a three-day parole for 50 other detainees, and early release of about 40 political prisoners held for terrorist offenses.

The IRA says it will resume guerrilla violence Jan. 16 unless the British make major concessions before then.

One explanation of the truce extension given here is that it will enable IRA chief of staff Dave O'Connell to take up a post in Sinn Féin, the IRA's legal political wing. This would enable Mr. O'Connell in his new hat to meet Mr. Rees for direct peace talks.



After verdict, Mitchell



... Haldeman ...

## How Watergate convicted are planning appeals

Nixon absence, pre-trial publicity may form basis for new trial bid

By Louise Sweeney  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Lawyers for three of the four men convicted in the Watergate cover-up trial will ask for a new trial in the exhaustive, three-month case that chronicled the decline and fall of the Nixon administration.

"We're filing a motion for a new trial," says John J. Wilson, chief counsel for H. R. Haldeman, "but we're not going to say anything publicly about the basis of appeal; we haven't catalogued that yet."

Plato Cacheris, one of the lawyers for John N. Mitchell, says that he and William Humbley, Mr. Mitchell's chief counsel, also will ask for a new trial, "but we're not ready to focus" on the appeal strategy yet. He did say they would renew their earlier motions on prejudicial pre-trial publicity and change of venue.

David Bress, counsel for Robert C. Mardian, says "I can't state" what the basis for his appeal of the case will be, but he confirmed that he, too, will ask for a new trial.

John D. Ehrlichman, though, has outlined his appeal strategy, saying that a major element will be U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica's decision that former President Nixon not

be required to give a deposition which Mr. Ehrlichman and his lawyer, William Frates, considered "indispensable" to his defense. The judge, who expected a verdict by Christmas, had ruled on the basis that Mr. Nixon's illness made him unavailable until Jan. 6.

The four defendants have until Jan. 8 to file motions for a new trial. This is done routinely in most cases, and presumably will be in this case.

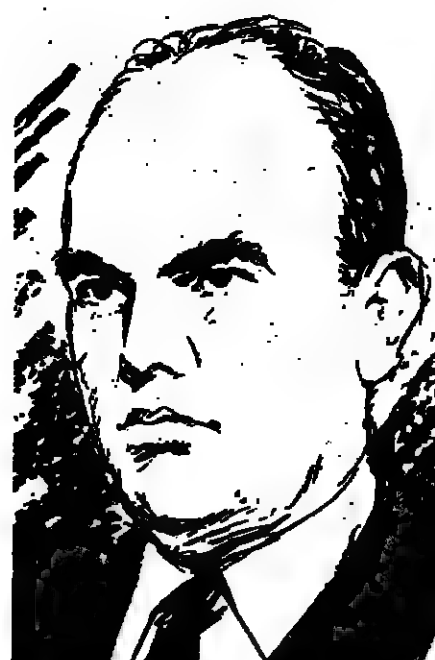
Additionally, 10 days after defendants are sentenced, defense attorneys must file their formal notices of appeal in the District of Columbia court. No date has been set for the sentencing.

[While few serious questions seem to have arisen regarding Judge Sirica's conduct of the trial, writes special Monitor correspondent C. Robert Zelnick, the defendants seem certain to argue on appeal that:

• The pre-trial publicity generated by the Ervin Committee hearings and the pre-impeachment probe of the House Judiciary Committee made a fair trial impossible in Washington, D.C.

• The racial composition of the jury — nine blacks and three whites — denied defendants a trial by their peers.

\*Please turn to Page 4



... Ehrlichman ...



By Albert J. Forbes, staff artist

... and Mardian to appeal

## Speculation over succession in Moscow

Kremlin watchers weigh reasons for postponement of Brezhnev Cairo visit

By Dev Moravcsik  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The explanation from Cairo that Leonid I. Brezhnev's Middle East tour was postponed because of the Soviet leader's poor health does not have the ring of total credibility.

Informal opinion here remains convinced that the trip was postponed mainly because of political differences. But it is conceded that from Egypt's viewpoint health is a better face-saving excuse than any other, and Moscow is unlikely to contradict it and thus embarrass Cairo.

However, the very fact that Mr. Brezhnev's health has been invoked as a contributory factor is bound to cause speculation and could have

some repercussions on the Soviet side.

Also from now on the question of his successor will receive more concentrated attention than before, although outsiders will hear little about it, and very little that is reliable.

### Party congress in '76

All the evidence suggests that plans for the next party congress, the 26th, are going ahead in a normal fashion and it will be held in March-April, 1976. So far, there is no sign that it will be called early.

And the next party congress will be Mr. Brezhnev's congress, the summit

of his career. Only an extreme emergency would persuade him to retire before that.

Nevertheless, inside the higher echelons of the party, the question of succession will no longer be a complete non-issue.

If all goes well, about two years from now might be the ideal time for a change of leadership. By then Mr. Brezhnev would be 70. He would have wielded power for 12 years, and probably a certain realignment of political forces and figures would have taken place to coincide with the 26th congress, thus allowing a figure acceptable to all power groups within the party hierarchy to emerge.

Whoever does emerge can do so only by a consensus. The difficulty is that there are few precedents which are reliable.

In a way, Mr. Brezhnev's own coming to power, even though it took place with dramatic suddenness and was in the nature of a political coup, could serve as the nearest to a precedent.

So far there has not been an orderly political succession to the top leadership in the Soviet Union. Although Mr. Brezhnev came to the top after the sacking of Nikita Khrushchev, he could do so only because there was a consensus in advance as to who should replace Mr. Khrushchev.

In the case of the Brezhnev succession, it is all too likely that he will have a say in the matter. This may

\*Please turn to Page 2

## Arab oil influence: what a different world it is

By Joseph C. Harsch

A year ago most experts writing about the shape of the world spoke of a triangle of three great powers which might become a Pentagon of five — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Western Europe, and Japan.

At this turn of the year a sixth feature must be added. It is the fact of the rise of Arabian influence built on oil.

No one can at this stage of affairs foresee the final shape of Arabian oil influence. Time magazine puts King Faisal of Saudi Arabia on its New Year cover as "Man of the Year." Because of his oil wealth he probably had more influence on the history of 1974 than did any other one person.

### How pervasive?

How far will this influence go? King Faisal sees himself as the protector of Islam. He has just made the single largest contribution — \$10 million — to the relief of earthquake victims in Pakistan.

He contributes massively to the industrial modernization of Egypt. He is the central figure in strategic use of oil to bring pressure on Israel.

He dreams of going back to an Arab-controlled Jerusalem so that he may once more worship at the Dome of the Rock.

Arab unity is a fragile thing. Arab power built on oil may be transitory. Yet there is the alternate possibility. The dream of a revived and united Islam survives throughout the Muslim world.

Obviously, King Faisal would never be accepted as the temporal ruler of all Muslims from Tangiers to the Philippines. But the heart of Islam was always in the Arabian peninsula.

## Will gold decline further in U.S.?

By Ron Scherer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Following Americans' ho-hum interest in gold on the first day of legal ownership of the precious metal, gold sellers are warily watching as the U.S. Treasury prepares to sell some 2 million ounces of the metal to the public Jan. 6.

Already, the price of the metal has fallen sharply from Monday's \$200 per troy ounce level to \$173 on Thursday. For owners of gold bars purchased on the first day it has meant a sudden drop of almost 10 percent in the value of their investment.

Sellers of the metal are quick to point out the public was so thoroughly warned about the pitfalls of gold ownership that many stayed away from the banks and brokerage houses offering it for sale.

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## PATTERN OF DIPLOMACY

King Faisal comes pretty close already to being the Khaki of Arabia. He well might found a continuing force in the world.

The mere existence of an important power center in Arabia tells us how much the world has changed in the short time since World War II. For the first 15 years only two powers really counted, the United States and the Soviet Union. Effective power was polarized between the two.

Then in 1968 or 1969 (the experts disagree on the date) mainland China broke loose from Moscow discipline and became an increasingly important third force. \*Please turn to Page 2

## Labor in '75: warning lights flash

By Ed Townsend  
Labor correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Light but potentially troublesome: that's the collective bargaining picture for 1975.

The schedule of major contract expirations this year is much lighter than in the last two years. Ordinarily, few labor problems would be expected, but inflation and economic uncertainties suggest 1975 will be far from an ordinary year. Contract negotiations will be much more complex and conducted much more militantly, observers note.

Major strikes will be less of a problem than smaller walkouts, which could be frequent and bitter. Workers whose wages have been eroded by inflation are demanding large raises, along with job and income protection for the future. Small employers, particularly, contend that they cannot meet the labor demands and stay in business.

### Good sense required

W. J. Usery Jr., director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, says economic conditions are posing what appear to be "insoluble problems" in bargaining. Under normal conditions, the mediation and conciliation service would view 1975 as "almost a breathing spell — a year in which we [the federal mediators] would be dealing with everyday, run-of-the-mill crises instead of potential catastrophes." But without "good sense on both sides of the bargaining table," labor troubles could be ahead, says Mr. Usery.

## Volunteers in the U.S. busy, busy

By Clayton Jones  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

The traditional U.S. custom of volunteering — far from being pinched by hard economic times — is enjoying some new patterns:

• Every Wednesday evening since October, computer engineer B. O. Lowery has given the calls for square dancing at a Boston nursing home. Most of the residents are in wheelchairs. Mr. Lowery is approaching retirement and enjoys his new and different after-hours volunteer work.

• In Topeka, Kansas, demand for Christmas aid to families this year was up 50 percent over last year — but response by volunteers was up 60 percent.

• Brad Stark, a Prudential insurance salesman, tutors Boston public school children on creative writing

## A Monitor survey

one day a week. His company allows him time off with pay to pursue charitable work.

Such fresh slants are emerging in American volunteering — which has varied from barn-raising to con-sciences-raising — a Monitor survey finds.

### Housewife left behind

More early retirees, students, and professionals — and a few unemployed — are filling the ranks of free laborers, leaving behind the image of the housewife volunteer as the mainstay of charity work.

Today's volunteers are better educated, richer, and demanding specific work for their talents.

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## Antique hunting down a Peking lane

There's bric-a-brac of Chinese civilization

By John Burns  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor  
©1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

Few foreigners can remain immune to the lure of Peking's antique and secondhand stores.

Stocked with the bric-a-brac of Chinese civilization, ranging from brass-handled chests at \$50 to jade necklaces at \$15,000, they are as irresistible as the Lorelei of German fable was to boatmen on the Rhine.

The center of activity is a narrow laneway in the old city called Liu Li Chang, meaning Glazed Tile Works Street, after a workshop the Ming emperors established in the area more than 500 years ago. Over succeeding centuries booksellers, printers, and antique dealers moved into the area, and it has been the focal point of the antique business ever since.

### Stores specialize

Nowadays there are only a dozen stores left, all state-owned, each specializing in an aspect of the trade. Between them they sell porcelain, scrolls, calligraphy and rubbings, modern reproductions of ancient burial objects, lacquer boxes, jewelry, cloisonné, stone and ivory carvings, brass and pewterware, chopsticks — almost the gamut of Chinoiserie.

Though prices have doubled and redoubled in recent years, following the antique boom in the West, some of the old charm still remains.

The stores are housed in traditional-style, one-story buildings heated by pot-bellied stoves, and the lane outside is busy throughout the day with the bustle of Peking life.

A visitor strolling down the lane at dusk, the sun sinking like a great mandarin orange behind the gray slate roofs, mingles with bicyclists



By John Hughes

Made in Peking: the charm never fades

tinkling their bells, pig-tailed girls skipping, small boys playing Ping-Pong on tables fashioned from concrete slabs, wispy-bearded elders sitting on the stoop, watching, and vegetable salesmen doing the last of a day's business at their open-air stalls.

The stores are mostly managed by youngish, serious-faced cadres. But the salesmen are predominantly of the older generation, usually men who were working there, sometimes as proprietors, long before the Communists came to power in 1949. Some have been in the business more than 50 years.

Even first-time visitors get a warm welcome, and frequent customers are greeted like old friends. With the salesman working for a flat salary of about \$30 a month, there is no attempt to pressure browsers into buying, and the congenial atmosphere is enhanced by the assurance that everything on display is genuine — dishonest trading being unknown.

### Grumbling heard

There has been some grumbling in the diplomatic community about price increases. Yet anybody who has

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## Students, workers agitate in Cairo Rioting puts heat on Sadat

By a staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens  
The New Year's Day rioting by students and workers in Cairo has stepped up pressure on Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat at a critical time in Mideast peace efforts.

Correspondents in Cairo quoted high-ranking Egyptian officials as seeing an organizing hand behind the disorders. Some Western analysts were tempted to see either Egypt's Arab neighbor and rival Libya, or Moscow, as guiding that hand, following an Egyptian-Soviet rift disclosed by the postponement of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev's Mideast tour.

### Economy involved

The Cairo disturbances topped off a long period of social and political tension in Egypt, based on acute economic distress. This was only temporarily abated by the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war.

Eyewitness reports from Cairo indicate the rioters shouted slogans blaming Prime Minister Ahmed Hegazi's government for failing to provide long-demanded wage increases in the budget adopted Dec. 31 by the People's Council (parliament). As in past unrest of this kind in

Cairo, two main elements — the underpaid and radical workers of the iron and steel works at Helwan, five miles south of Cairo, and students of Cairo's three universities — joined forces.

### Sadat taunted

The last big eruption of such unrest came in January, 1973. Demonstrating workers and students then taunted President Sadat for his failure either to dislodge the Israeli occupation forces from the Sinai or to solve Egypt's burdensome economic problems. Basically these problems stem from inability to support a population of 37 million growing far faster than the capacity to feed or support it.

A huge defense budget and a burden of debts to the Soviet Union and other powers for military and economic aid curtail President Sadat's ability to provide essential housing, public transport, communications, and social-welfare services which he has acknowledged Egypt badly needs.

### Five imprisoned

Of the students and workers arrested in the January, 1973, troubles, some 103 were formally charged with anti-state activities, but the October, 1973, war ended their prosecution. Five professional men arrested in

early 1973 for attempting to reconstitute the illegal Communist Party were imprisoned briefly.

Three other groups totaling 81 persons were charged in 1974 with forming illegal Communist or extremist Islamic organizations. One of these groups, including 15 workers and one student, are scheduled to appear in an Alexandria court next March 23.

However, in January and April, 1974, President Sadat arrested over 2,000 prisoners including members of the outlawed right-wing Muslim Brotherhood, opponents of the late President Nasser, rightist politicians, and former government officials. These included some implicated in a leftist plot against Mr. Sadat led in May, 1971, by former Vice-President Ali Sabry, who is in prison.

### 92 on trial

Another 92 members of an extreme rightist group whose leader, a Palestinian, is accused of contacts with Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, are being tried for attacking the Cairo military academy in an effort to trigger an anti-Sadat uprising last April.

A prelude to the latest Cairo events came on Dec. 23. Seventeen people were arrested in Port Said during celebrations commemorating the withdrawal of British and French invasion forces during the 1956 Suez war.

A cryptic statement by the Egyptian Interior Ministry said certain extremist elements tried to provoke a popular riot in Port Said by distributing pamphlets hostile to the regime in power.

## \* Arab oil's influence

Continued from Page 1

Some 10 years later, Western Europe began seriously to talk and think about forming itself into a union. Someday there may be a Western Europe as influential and powerful as either the United States or the Soviet Union.

### Faisal's influence

Today King Faisal has more real influence than Western Europe or Japan and is using his power more positively than does China.

In terms of effective and exercised power this is right now a five-sided world in which King Faisal has the initiative and is greatly complicating the lives of all the other great or near-great powers.

The sign of the year finds China quiescent, presumably because the problem of the political succession is not yet solved. Yet even in this quiescent phase China continues to be a stabilizing factor. The presence of a disciplined China in a state of easy if

not intimate relations with the West continues to be a restraining influence on Moscow.

### Opportunists in Moscow

The Soviets are opportunists. Their press currently reflects an obvious hope that economic problems in the West will provide them with new opportunities in 1975. But for the moment, at least, they continue to exhibit the caution and restraint toward the West which have marked their behavior ever since they lost control over Peking.

The great imponderable of today is the economic condition of the West.

The slippage in American influence would be checked at once if the American economy is stabilized and begins to recover during the year.

But it seems highly likely that no matter what also happens King Faisal and Arab oil will continue during 1975 to be a powerful force in world affairs. This is no longer a simple, two-sided world.

## \* Antique hunt down a Peking lane

Continued from Page 1

been antique hunting in Hong Kong, New York, or London can see that there are still some worthwhile bargains. It would be hard anywhere but in China to find a century-old red lacquer box for \$100, or a still older charcoal rubbing for \$30.

In principle, government regulations forbid the sale of anything more than 175 years old, but Western art experts who have visited the shops say the rule is to some extent honored in the breach. A tripod-shaped incense burner marked as 150 years old, for example, was identified by one

visiting expert as early Ming — at least 350 years older.

The experts surmise that the authorities interpret the rule flexibly so as to allow the sale of certain items that are superfluous to the needs of Chinese museums.

It all adds up to one of the most popular pastimes of the diplomatic community. Many are the diplomats, and journalists, who have become accustomed to spending weekend afternoons cruising from one shop to another, poking around in dark corners in search of some hoped-for treasure, and chatting amiably to old acquaintances among the staff.

## Marial arts enthusiasm sweeps over Sri Lanka

By Reuter

Colombo, Sri Lanka

Men and women, young and old, starchy-eyed over the antics of the late Kung Fu champion Bruce Lee, are rushing to learn karate in Sri Lanka.

Barely a year after "Enter the Dragon," the first martial arts film starring the American-Chinese actor

was shown here, karate is a thriving sport and business.

It is being taught in most leading schools and is ousting swimming, boxing, and judo in popularity.

Teen-age girls, working men and women, and housewives have all been caught up in the cult, and newspapers are crammed with advertisements by the schools.

## \* Speculation in Moscow

Continued from Page 1

not necessarily mean that his own nominee will be easily accepted and this may be the reason why so far Mr. Brezhnev has not endorsed anyone as his apparent.

The race is open, as far as can be judged. But by backing his own nominee, Mr. Brezhnev and his close associates may be able to have a figure selected who will be more or less acceptable to them while being equally acceptable to others. Thus, he will have to be a respectable centrist, with no inside reputation of being a leftist or rightist.

### No front-runner

Age will be another factor. Most of the senior colleagues of Mr. Brezhnev can be ruled out as successors, simply because of their age. Indeed, a large number of them are older than Mr. Brezhnev.

Therefore, rationally, the choice lies among those who are near the 60 mark. And there, uncertainty prevails because there is no clear front-runner visible yet.

John E. Cooley reports from Athens:

Many Western analysts in the Middle East suspect the real reasons for the postponement of Mr. Brezhnev's trip lie either in fears of an early outbreak of a new Middle East war or in continuing Cairo-Moscow differences, or both.

One of the many sources of Soviet-Egyptian difficulties is the hitherto unbending opposition of Mr. Sadat's most powerful Arab ally, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, to dealing with the Soviets.

### Soviet-Saudi freeze

When King Faisal visits Syria Jan. 14, Arab diplomats expect an effort by Syrian President Hafez al-Assad to thaw the Soviet-Saudi freeze. The anti-Communist Saudi monarchy in Riyadh has always steadfastly refused to establish diplomatic or even more than very rudimentary trade relations with Moscow. Syria feels this lack is a serious flaw in the Arab front.

Much-hailed class hero who wasn't, isn't

By the Associated Press

Davidson, N.C.

Bill Edwards, whose name and image are enshrined in a memorial at Davidson College, will be dropped from the alumni rolls of his alma mater. It seems he never existed.

The storied young bachelor, whose exploits appeared for a decade in the college alumni bulletin, was a hoax perpetrated by members of the class of 1953.

Over the years, the alumni bulletin reported Edwards as a "real estate pioneer" in Metuchen, N.J., and a researcher on "the zero gravity platform" in Singapore.

## Caramanlis optimistic on outlook for Greece

By John K. Cooley  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Greece is beginning 1975 in far better shape than countries such as Portugal, Argentina and Thailand, which also overcame tyranny in 1974, but which are "still heading for the unknown," says Greek Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis.

Mr. Caramanlis's comparison came in a New Year's message broadcast to Greeks, uncertain about what 1975 will bring in the Mideast, in their tension with Turkey over Cyprus and Aegean Sea oil rights, and in the Western world's worsening economic situation.

Mr. Caramanlis, recalled from Paris exile last July as the only politician able to save Greece after the collapse of the seven-year military junta here in the Cyprus crisis, said the new year's "many new hopes for Greece" contrast strongly with the "depressing and humiliating way 1974 began" and the former "chain of slavery and humiliation of the Greek people, with Greece deprived of her reputation and internationally isolated."

### Warning voiced

He warned that "certain circles" are "trying to disturb this [new] climate which is indispensable for democracy to grow and bear fruit."

"They forget that similar behavior [before the 1967 military coup] led the country to painful adventures and, finally, also to the fall of our democratic government."

On Dec. 30 Information Minister Panayiotis Lambrias and Justice Minister Constantine Stephanakis gave foreign newsmen a detailed rebuttal of charges that the draft constitution, which Parliament is to begin discussing Jan. 7, is "authoritarian" or inspired by French "Gaullist" principles.

Under the Greek draft, the president would be elected by a two-thirds vote of Parliament, not directly as in France under the system revised by the late President de Gaulle.

"This would ease the acute political strains and reduce the danger of political confrontation," Mr. Lambrias said.

Parliament can amend and must



The pillars of Athens

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Enduring symbols of Greek democracy

approve the draft within four months.

It places important checks and balances on the president's powers not existing in the French or other foreign constitutions, or in Greece's 1952 constitution under which the former king had important powers, Mr. Stephanakis argued.

The government is slowly but methodically preparing plans to prosecute the former junta's leaders in the courts. Athens Court of Appeals Judge George Voitis has already personally notified former dictator George Papadopoulos and four aides, Stylianos Pattakos, Nicholas Makareas, Ioannis Ladas, and Michael Roufogalis, of charges of insurrection and high treason which carry a possible capital penalty.

### Visits permitted

The five ex-junta leaders are detained on the Aegean island of Kos. Mr. Papadopoulos's wife, Despina,

also being prosecuted for collecting a government salary during her husband's incumbency without working, was permitted to visit Mr. Papadopoulos on Kos on Christmas and New Year's Days.

On Dec. 30 another 12 junta men — including former military police commander Brig. Gen. Dimitri Ioannides, who seized power from Mr. Papadopoulos in November, 1973, and is widely held responsible for last summer's coup against President Makarios of Cyprus — were reportedly served with summonses.

Judge Voitis is expected to question them on similar charges of treason and rebellion shortly. The leftist opposition is impatient for early action against the junta's supporters, especially military police and security men guilty of torturing prisoners. Government supporters predict that General Ioannides will soon be arrested.

## U.S. funds to curb 'career criminals'

By Robert F. Hey  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

The U.S. Justice Department is stepping forward in President Ford's administration's effort to get "career criminals" off American streets.

The department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) has set aside \$8 million in grants for this year for 10 cities which submit promising plans for handling professional criminals. LEAA expects cities to submit their plans

shortly, so the money can be awarded soon.

Expectation is that each city will be given from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and officials hope this one-year program will yield promising results, which then can be expanded to other cities.

The LEAA program stems from President Ford's announcement on Sept. 24 that his administration would develop a program to take professional criminals "out of circulation."

Emphasis is on the career violent criminal — one who engages in murder, armed robbery, rape, or physical assault.

In October, the Justice Department called in 30 prosecutors from around the United States to discuss this pending program; part of their effort was to decide who is a career criminal.

As a result of the conference, LEAA concludes the career criminals usually will have at least two cases pending against them at any one time. LEAA administrator Richard W. Velde also says they are criminals "whose histories indicate they are incorrigible and whose lives are dedicated to crime."

The Justice Department seeks city programs which will find a method of identifying cases in which career criminals are charged; and see that they are quickly prosecuted.

## Venezuela the latest to end feud with Cuba

By James Nelson Goodsell  
Latin America correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

In a New Year's gesture, Venezuela and Cuba this week resumed diplomatic relations.

The move was yet another break in the decade-old diplomatic and economic isolation of Cuba. For Venezuela, the resumption of relations amounts to an about-face.

It was Venezuela that led the drive to impose sanctions on Cuba which effectively isolated Cuba from the rest of the hemisphere back in 1963.

But times have changed. Venezuela, along with a majority of Latin American nations, no longer feel the reasons for the sanctions are valid.

### Changes recognized

"Cuba is not exporting its revolution," comments a Venezuelan foreign office spokesman. "Cuba is not trying to subvert the Venezuelan government. We will obviously have disagreements with Cuba on policy, but our concerns will not center on issues that are no longer of importance."

For Cuba, the renewal of ties marks another step in the island's reincorporation into the hemisphere — and may well be the catalyst for additional recognition.

Almost simultaneously with the Venezuela-Cuba announcement, Colombia announced that it was opening partial trade relations with Cuba and will most likely decide on full diplomatic and commercial relations with Cuba early in 1975.

These moves not only further restore Cuba to hemispheric good graces, but also give a boost to Cuba's economic position.

### Oil, sugar swap set

Venezuela said that it would soon begin selling oil to Cuba and that it would receive Cuban sugar in return. With Venezuela expected to nationalize its oil industry sometime in the near future, there is a good deal of enthusiasm in Caracas over prospects of new markets for oil, the country's leading export.

Having Venezuelan oil so close at hand will make Cuba less dependent upon Soviet and East European oil products, as has been the case for 10 years or more, with all the vagaries of transatlantic shipment and resultant periodic shortages.

Also behind the Venezuela move to resume Cuban ties is a growing independence on the part of the South American nation. The new government of President Carlos Andres Perez, in office less than a year, is striking out on several new paths. Much of this seems directed at an effort to assert Venezuelan leadership — at least in the Caribbean area.

Two weeks ago, Venezuela announced its support of a coffee-producer initiative to hold back 30 percent of production in hopes of forcing prices up. Venezuela's role is one of seeding the coffee-producer organization with \$80 million to tide smaller Central American nations over an expected earnings' decline due to the hold-back plan.

### Pattern for efforts

The LEAA effort is patterned after programs in Washington, D.C., and Brooklyn, N.Y., which seek to identify career criminals.

The Washington program is two-pronged. A special computer-aided section in the office of the U.S. Attorney identifies cases in which career criminals are involved, so that they can receive prompt attention. Additionally, the city's police department tries to notify the U.S. Attorney's office whenever it has apprehended a career criminal.

President Ford has spoken approvingly of the Washington program.

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# U.S. armed forces battle rise in crime

By John D. Moorhead  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Boston**  
Crime in the U.S. armed services is growing, according to court-martial statistics since 1968, and the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are searching for solutions to cope with the problem.

Some experts had feared that the draft's end in 1975 would lower the quality of recruits and so fuel a higher crime rate. Spokesmen for the military services do not see this happening.

Rather, they believe their crime rates are reflecting an increase in crime for civilian society, a rise substantiated by statistics of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Nevertheless, the military must cope with tough challenges to discipline as the new year begins. A spurt in violent crimes committed by U.S. Marines in Okinawa, Calif., near sprawling Camp Pendleton, and a rash of assaults and thefts at the Norfolk, Va., Naval Station were just two instances of such problems in 1974.

## Computers enlisted

Now, innovative programs are under way on U.S. military bases to cut crime.

Marines on Okinawa and soldiers at Fort Carson, Colo., are using computers and other methods to collect information on where crimes are most likely to occur. Then preventive steps are planned.

Officials on the Norfolk Naval Station are seeking the root causes of crime, and then moving to eliminate them.

Instructional programs to improve race relations and help officers lead their men more effectively have had some effect in lessening tensions. Racial conflict has become a greater challenge as the volunteer Army and the other services attract more blacks from the ranks of the young, unskilled, and unemployed.

The services also are emphasizing recreation programs to help redirect young energies.

"The traditional indicators of [poor] discipline—absence without leave, desertion, crimes against property—are down," says an Army report issued in July of 1974.

Army crime figures, however, tell a different story. In the second quarter of 1973, just before the official end of the draft, 30.76 crimes against property were committed by Army personnel for every 1,000 persons in the Army. The second quarter of 1974 shows a rate of 22.12.

Rates for violent crime during the same period fluctuated around two such crimes for every 1,000 persons serving, with no upward trend visible. It should be added, though, that military crime rates remain well below those of civilian society.

The Air Force rate for number of persons court-martialed per 1,000 serving has risen steadily in the last five years. In 1969, the rate was 2.9; by 1973 it had reached 3.9.

## Property crime rose

Marine crime rates held constant for violent crime during the period, but almost tripled for crimes against property.

The Marine violent crime rate in 1969 was .76; in 1973 it was .80. But property crime rose from .61 to 1.30 in the same period.

The rates were computed by this newspaper from court-martial tally sheets, and represent the incidence of crimes per 1,000 persons serving. Only cases which were decided at a general or upper-level special court-martial were considered.

Computed by the same method, the Navy's violent crime rate in 1969 was .06; in 1973 it had risen to .11. Property crime climbed from .10 to .15 during the same period.

Next: Military bases seek answers.

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# A former White House economics adviser speaks up Okun advocates tax cut, wage-hike ceiling

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Washington**  
To combat the "most severe deterioration in [U.S.] economic affairs that I have ever experienced," a former White House economic adviser would:

• Give a tax cut to all middle- and lower-income American workers.

• Establish a 7 percent wage-increase ceiling.

• Persuade business to accept a six-month moratorium on price increases.

Only robust orders for new manufacturing plants and equipment, says economist Dr. Arthur Okun, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), has prevented the

deterioration of the past six months from being worse.

Now he foresees a decline in the key plant and equipment sector, creating a situation that Dr. Okun, in a breakfast meeting with reporters, described as "frightening."

## To boost take-home pay

As point No. 1 in the "Okun program," the Brookings Institution economist says a tax cut would give American workers a 2 percent increase in their real take-home pay.

Dr. Okun expects President Ford, in his Jan. 20 State of the Union address, to ask Congress for an immediate tax cut. This cut, in the Okun view, should be structured to benefit workers, those hardest hit by the inflation-recession syndrome.

"There is," says Dr. Okun, "a risk

and danger in putting together an anti-recession program that looks like a surrender in the battle against inflation."

Thus he would couple his proposed tax cut with a 7 percent wage ceiling, considerably less than the 10 percent average wage increases now taking place throughout the United States.

Workers, says Dr. Okun, must be told that employers cannot pay them high enough wages to compensate fully for inflation. Wage increases higher than 7 percent, he says, will simply force employers to "push wages into [higher] prices."

## No price increases

To make such a program palatable to workers, Dr. Okun urges President Ford to persuade business to begin a six-month moratorium on price increases. Firms in distress would be allowed a White House review procedure.

Such a three-fold program—tax cut, wage standard, and price moratorium—stands the best chance, in

Dr. Okun's view, of offsetting recession without stimulating inflation.

"Some conflict," notes a fresh Chase Manhattan Bank report, "between official anti-recession and anti-inflation efforts is unavoidable." Care must be taken, the report says, to avoid swelling federal budget deficits unduly.

Bank economists agree with Dr. Okun that "tax reductions designed to increase the purchasing power of lower- and middle-income citizens need not unduly swell the deficit, for they can generate substantially offsetting increases in tax revenues, if they lead to renewed economic growth."

## Jobs in construction

"Tax measures designed to stimulate investment," adds the Chase Manhattan study, "mean more jobs in construction and the capital goods industries." Dr. Okun, echoing this note, favors an increase from 7 to 10 percent in the investment tax credit allowed to corporations.

Dr. Okun says there is a good



Okun: threefold program

chance the U.S. economy will be recovering by the end of 1975. But, he adds, the possibility of a continuing "tailspin" beyond that date is "very large." If investment in plants and equipment slumps,

Dr. Okun argues that the Federal Reserve Board should act to bring down interest rates "a lot faster." Chase economists disagree, writing that an "extremely stimulative" policy by the Fed would, on past experience, "underwrite a quick return to price inflation."

# Louisiana vote likely to gauge U.S. sentiment

By John Dillon  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

**Atlanta**  
Pocketbook issues are dominating a special congressional election Jan. 7 that is attracting national attention.

Voters in Louisiana's 6th Congressional District will choose between Democrat Jeff LaCaze and Republican Henson Moore III. Nationally, the election will help to gauge voter reaction to differing remedies for America's deepening economic problems.

Each candidate has a point-by-point program: the Republican emphasizes belt-tightening, while the Democrat focuses on grass-roots pump-priming.

## Suggestions made

Democrat LaCaze, a television sportscaster who defeated veteran incumbent John R. Rarick for the Democratic nomination, suggests that the federal government:

• Cut income taxes immediately by 10 percent.

• Increase the standard personal deduction for income taxes from \$750 to \$1,500.

• Index the tax structure so that inflation does not push a wage earner into a higher tax bracket.

• Knock out all tax deductions, such as businessmen's lunches, which do not contribute directly to increasing productivity.

Mr. LaCaze has been pushing this program in a campaign which has kept him on a dawn-to-dusk schedule for nearly 15 months. This week he has been at plant gates to catch early-morning shifts, followed by breakfast meetings with neighborhood groups, lunch with service clubs, afternoons touring office buildings (often for the third time in this campaign), and in the evenings, barbecues and other special events.

Republican Benson Moore has maintained a similarly grueling

schedule for months. Aide Beth Taylor says he generally arises about 5 a.m., and seldom gets home before midnight.

His national economic package puts an emphasis on controlling inflation. It includes five parts:

• Halt federal hiring for one year.

• Require that bills proposed in Congress include a price tag.

• Encourage savings by exempting the first \$1,000 in interest from federal income taxes.

• Halt approval of new federal programs until pilot projects have proven the concepts feasible.

• Halt appropriations by Congress for programs not absolutely necessary.

Local interest appears high, partly because of the strong race by Republican Moore in a state where Republicans have been rare.

## Rematch ordered

The special January election became necessary after the two candidates ran almost even in the Nov. 5 general election. When it was found that a voting machine with 209 ballots had malfunctioned, a state court ordered a rematch.

Television and money may well determine the final outcome.

Two face-to-face TV appearances on a Baton Rouge station in the final eight days before the election could tip the race one way or the other.

Money also continues to be a problem for Mr. LaCaze, who is not in favor with some Democrats for having defeated their incumbent, Mr. Rarick. "We've reached our limit at the bank," says LaCaze aide Kevan Couhig. The campaign is about \$80,000 in debt. Total spending will be about \$200,000, including the primaries.

Republican Moore's office reports he eventually will spend about \$180,000, without sinking into debt. He was helped by an October fund-raising dinner, which brought in \$82,000 with the help of the featured speaker, Calif. Gov. Ronald Reagan.

## Coal deposits called oil source

By the Associated Press

**Socorro, N.M.**  
Researchers at New Mexico Tech are working on a project that could turn underground bituminous coal deposits into petroleum.

"The process for turning bituminous coal into oil has been around a long time," said Dr. Stirling A. Colgate, Tech president and project leader. "We think it may be feasible to do it underground and pump the liquefied coal out as petroleum."

"The cost generally has made large-scale production prohibitive," Mr. Colgate said. He explained that modern technology "may be available to take advantage of the natural pressure underground in making the conversion."

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## Music, lights, commercials— it's a neighborhood feud

By the Associated Press

Miami  
Fed up with the bright lights and noisy intercom system of the car dealer next door, Sigmund Schy is waging his own battle.  
Each morning before leaving for work, Mr. Schy turns on a repeating 20-minute tape of Hawaiian and rock music. The raucous music is punctuated by homemade commercials for Ford, Chevrolet, and Pontiac, designed to get the goat of the Oldsmobile dealer next door.  
Dealer Frank Crippen said he uses the bright lights to attract customers. The intercom system is used to communicate with salesmen on the lot, he said.  
Mr. Schy's counterattack apparently has had some effect.

"One customer came all the way from Naples [Fla.] to buy a car from us," said salesman Bob Gallagher. "After a few minutes of listening to that racket he said, 'I can't take any more of this.' He left and bought his car someplace else."  
"It is driving me up the creek," said another salesman, Ray Gonzalez. "I wish he'd change the music."  
Mr. Schy admits the music emanating from his high-powered rooftop speaker is awful. "Why do you think I spend the whole day away from home?"  
Mr. Crippen says he has lawyers working on two court orders — one to have Mr. Schy cut out the all-day broadcast and another to collect \$400 Mr. Crippen says Mr. Schy owes for auto repairs.

## Präsident Fords eigener Regierungsstil

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Jeder Präsident der Vereinigten Staaten versteht sein Amt auf die ihm eigene Art. Keine zwei haben je darin übereingestimmt. Ihr Stil reichte von dem einen Extrem, der bloßen Beaufsichtigung der Arbeit fähiger Untergebener, bis zum anderen, nämlich den Regierungsapparat tatsächlich zu steuern. Es ist der Unterschied zwischen führen und herrschen.  
Wir können uns jetzt ein ziemlich klares Bild davon machen, wie Gerald Ford das Amt des Präsidenten versteht und versieht. In einem unbedeutenden Aspekt ähnelt seine Methode der Richard Nixons, aber in wichtigen Dingen ist sie nahezu das Gegenteil. Ford ist oft nicht in Washington, wie es auch bei Nixon der Fall war, doch der Grund seiner Abwesenheit und wie er diese genutzt hat sind denen Nixons diametral entgegengesetzt.

Nixon hatte drei Amtssitze: Camp David, Key Biscayne und San Clemente. Er nahm die Kommandozentrale mit sich, wann immer er sich zu einem der drei anderen „Weißen Häuser“ begab. Aber er gab die Regierungsgeschäfte mit all ihren Einzelheiten nie auch nur einen einzigen Augenblick aus der Hand.  
Präsident Ford ist nahezu ebensooft nicht in Washington, wie Nixon es war, aber er hat neben dem Weißen Haus keinen anderen Amtssitz auf kurze oder längere Zeit. Er unternimmt kurze Reisen. Beinahe jeden Tag ist er unterwegs, um an irgendeinem Jubiläum teilzunehmen, eine Rede zu halten und den Leuten zuzuwinken.  
Seine Reisen sind größtenteils nicht politischer Art. Es ist nichts Ausgefallenes oder Findiges an ihnen oder an ihm. Sie sind Ausdruck seines Lebensstils. Er hat jeden gern, und jeder hat ihn gern. Er ist freundlich und gesellig. Er entpuppt sich als ein ausgezeichnete zeremonieller Präsident des ganzen Volkes. Er regiert — in einer höchst gewinnenden Art. Er herrscht nicht.  
Das ist nicht schlecht, und das hat es schon gegeben. Vieles spricht für

einen Präsidenten, der zwar die Führung in der Hand hat, aber nicht herrscht. Die Vereinigten Staaten hatten für geraume Zeit eine Überdosis an Herrschern. Roosevelt, Kennedy, Johnson und Nixon waren alle Herrscher. Nachdem die Amerikaner in den vergangenen Jahren so viele starke Herrscher hatten, können sie es jetzt als eine Wohltat empfinden, einen Präsidenten zu haben, der führt und seine Freude daran hat.  
Aber wer setzt die politische Linie fest und bringt den Regierungsapparat in Gang, damit er diese Politik betreibt?  
In der Außenpolitik ist das kein Problem. Dr. Kissinger genießt das Vertrauen der Mehrheit des Kongresses und der öffentlichen Meinung. Es gibt Ausnahmen, aber im Großen und Ganzen billigt fast jeder seine weitgesteckte politische Linie und glaubt weiterhin, daß seine Methoden, an politische Fragen heranzugehen, recht wirksam sind.  
In der Innenpolitik wurde jemand gesucht, der die schwierigen Entscheidungen trifft. Präsident Ford beabsichtigt offensichtlich nicht, es selbst zu tun. Er hat die wichtigen innenpolitischen Entscheidungen auf

die lange Bank geschoben, und der Grund dafür wird jetzt klar. Er wollte sie Nelson Rockefeller überlassen und mußte warten, bis dieser Vizepräsident wurde.  
Was also den Vereinigten Staaten bevorsteht, ist eine Zeit, wo sie einen Präsidenten haben werden, der zwar die Führung hat, aber kein Herrscher ist; der zwei Ministerpräsidenten zur Seite hat, einen für die Außenpolitik und den anderen für die Innenpolitik.  
Dies braucht kein schlechtes System zu sein. Es könnte äußerst gut funktionieren. Und es ist genau das, was die Amerikaner hätten erwarten sollen, denn so hat Ford sein früheres Amt als Oppositionsführer im Repräsentantenhaus versehen. Ford ist nicht jemand, der die politische Linie festlegt oder harte Entscheidungen trifft. Er gleicht einem konstitutionellen Monarchen, der auf den Rat seiner Minister hin handelt. Worauf es in diesem System ankommt, ist die Qualität und Befähigung der Minister.

[Die englische Fassung dieses Artikels erschien auf der letzten Seite der Ausgabe vom 19. Dezember 1974.]

## Etats-Unis—Le style de M. Ford

Par Joseph C. Harsch

Chaque président des Etats-Unis fait son travail à la manière qui lui est propre. Jamais deux présidents n'ont agi de façon identique. Leur style se situe largement entre les extrêmes de présider simplement le travail de subordonnés capables ou de faire vraiment marcher la machine gouvernementale. C'est la différence entre régner et gouverner.  
Maintenant il nous est possible de nous faire une idée assez claire de la façon dont M. Ford conçoit la présidence et l'exerce. Sa méthode ressemble dans une mesure faible et peu importante à celle de M. Nixon, mais elle est presque exactement à l'opposé pour les affaires importantes. Ils sont pareils, passant beaucoup de temps loin de Washington, mais la nature de leurs absences et l'emploi de leur temps sont diamétralement opposés.

M. Nixon gouvernait à trois endroits alternativement: Camp David, Key Biscayne et San Clemente. Il emmenait avec lui son appareil de commande toutes les fois qu'il se rendait dans l'une de ces trois autres « Maisons Blanches ». Mais il ne cessait jamais un instant de s'occuper de chaque détail des affaires du gouvernement.  
Le président Ford s'absente de Washington presque autant que le faisait M. Nixon, mais ce n'est pas pour diriger une Maison Blanche ou une autre pour une période de temps quelconque. Il fait des voyages rapides. Il s'absente presque chaque jour pour assister quelque part à un anniversaire, faire un discours, saluer des gens.  
La plupart de ses déplacements n'ont pas de caractère politique. Ils ne comportent aucun détour ou aucune machination en soi ou en ce qui le concerne. Ils expriment son style

de vie. Il aime tout le monde. Tout le monde l'aime. Il est aimable, sociable. Il est en train de devenir un excellent président protocolaire de tout le peuple. Il règne — d'une manière des plus attrayantes. Il ne gouverne pas.  
Ce n'est pas mauvais. Il existe des précédents. Il y a beaucoup à dire sur le fait d'avoir un président qui préside, mais qui ne gouverne pas. Les Etats-Unis ont eu une trop grande quantité de dirigeants pendant assez longtemps. Roosevelt, Kennedy, Johnson et Nixon étaient tous des dirigeants. Après avoir eu tant de dirigeants énergiques ces dernières années, les Américains éprouvent un soulagement d'avoir un président qui préside et a tant de plaisir à le faire.  
Mais alors qui fait la politique et met ensuite en mouvement la machine gouvernementale aux fins d'exécuter cette politique?

En matière de politique étrangère, il n'y a pas de problème. Le Dr Kissinger jouit de la confiance de la majeure partie du Congrès et de l'opinion publique. Il y a des exceptions. Mais à tout prendre presque tout le monde approuve en général ses vues en matière de politique et de plus pense que ses méthodes d'aborder ces problèmes politiques fonctionnent raisonnablement bien.  
En matière de politique intérieure, il faut que quelqu'un prenne les décisions difficiles. Il est évident que le président Ford n'entend pas le faire lui-même. Il a ajourné les décisions importantes à prendre sur le plan intérieur et cela pour une raison qui apparaît maintenant évidente. Celles-ci seront passées à Nelson Rockefeller aussitôt qu'il sera élu vice-président.

Ainsi les Etats-Unis ont devant eux une période au cours de laquelle ils auront un président qui préside, mais

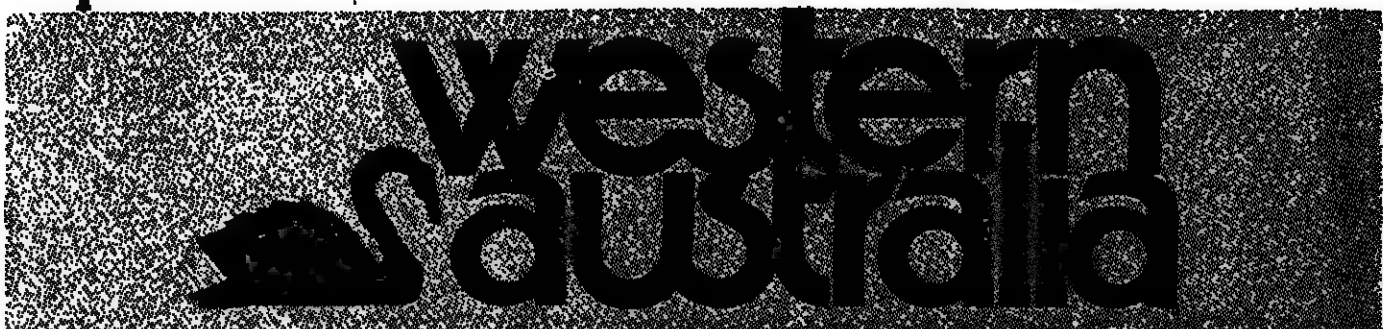
qui ne gouverne pas, et qui sera servi par deux Premiers ministres, l'un pour la politique étrangère et l'autre pour les affaires intérieures.  
Cela n'implique pas que ce soit là un mauvais système. Il pourrait fonctionner extrêmement bien. Et c'est à cela que les Américains auraient dû s'attendre, parce que c'est exactement la façon dont M. Ford a accompli sa dernière mission précédente en tant que leader de la minorité à la Chambre des représentants. M. Ford n'est ni celui qui élabore une politique à suivre ni celui qui prend des décisions difficiles. Il est semblable à un monarque constitutionnel qui agit sur l'avis de ses ministres. Ce qui importe dans ce système, c'est la qualité et la compétence des ministres.

[Cet article a paru en anglais à la dernière page du Monitor du 19 décembre.]

## U.S. farmers increase winter wheat planting

By the Associated Press

Washington  
Farmers have planted 55.5 million acres of winter wheat for harvest next year, up 6 percent from 1974 and the most since 1953, the Agriculture Department said recently.  
Based on Dec. 1 surveys, the department's Crop Reporting Board said the 1975 winter wheat crop could produce a record 1,699,527,000 bushels, up 15 percent from the 1974 peak of 1,491,300,000 bushels.  
The estimate was the department's first official indication of 1975 crop prospects and raised hopes that next year's harvest will signal a rebuilding of U.S. wheat reserves to help meet world food needs.



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# Deterioration perils British cathedrals

By Reuter

London

Britain's ancient cathedrals are in danger, mainly from things their architects could never have predicted — the bad side effects of modern technology.

The priceless 12th- and 15th-century stained-glass windows of Canterbury Cathedral have rotted alarmingly. The towers of St. Paul's started to lean a few years ago because of traffic vibration. And Winchester Cathedral's timbers have been ravaged by the deathwatch beetle.

Movement detected in the east wall of Chichester Cathedral had to be stopped, and the Norman tower of Ely Cathedral needed to be propped up.

Chunks of stone have fallen from flying buttresses, delicately carved cathedral masonry crumbles at the touch of a hand, and massive supporting columns have slid slowly into the ground.

**Why did it happen?**

As scientists and conservationists tackle the problem of preserving these landmarks of British heritage, a question being asked is: Why was the deterioration allowed to happen?

A polite but earnest debate is brewing, and critics have started to query the ability of the Church of England to handle the increasingly technological requirements of cathedral upkeep.

Some conservation experts say more state controls are necessary to stop further dangerous decay in the cathedrals.

On Dec. 10, in a flourish of optimism, the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Donald Coggan, launched an appeal for £3.5 million (just over \$5 million) to restore Canterbury Cathedral, the heart of English Christianity.

**Windows threatened**

Only recently did the administration of Canterbury Cathedral become aware of a serious threat to its magnificent stained-glass windows.

Glass-restoration expert Fredrick Cole, who was called in to head the repair operation, said: "For years we have gone on the assumption that glass did not deteriorate, but industrial pollution has changed this."

Sulfur dioxide from the smokestacks of factories has mixed with rain to form corrosive acids that have penetrated the glass and in places eaten it completely away — all over the past 20 years.

Experts have been consulted on maintaining the cathedral's stone-work. But critics say expert attention and supervision are necessary at a

much earlier stage to detect decay such as this.

The Church of England has, however, studiously avoided further state supervision, especially at a time when it has been trying to end more than 400 years of state control of church doctrine and appointments.

**Museum image rejected**

The clergy is clearly unimpressed with the prospect of civil servants taking over supervision of the preservation of cathedrals. To many priests and bishops, this would turn cathedrals into museums instead of places of worship.

"Once churches become monuments, they die," one leading clergyman said.

Church finances are in a weak state, partly explaining why the big job of raising money has been left in the hands of professional fund-raisers.

In the past, fund drives have had a target of thousands or tens of thousands of sterling and they tended to use gimmicks and stunts.

Now with repair budgets running into the millions, money-drive techniques have become more professional.

The church tends to look more to big business for its support.

**Banks contributed**

"It is no longer just a matter of rattling collection boxes at people," said Pat Spooner of one fund-raising firm.

Of the £2.6 million (almost \$5 million) needed for the 1967 appeal for St. Paul's, 40 percent came from the surrounding banking and business community and only 8 percent from private individuals.

For Chester Cathedral, 45 percent of the money was collected from business and 29 percent from individuals.

For York, apart from a massive 31 percent contribution from local county councils, industry contributed 37 percent and individuals 16 percent.

The government helps make the appeals attractive to business by allowing some tax exemption.

**South African wins British literary prize**

By Reuter

London

South African novelist Nadine Gordimer has been named joint winner of Britain's richest award for fiction — the 1974 Booker Prize, worth \$11,500.

Miss Gordimer shared the prize with British writer Stanley Middleton. They won from a short list of well-known contenders, including Kingsley Amis and C. P. Snow.

## Three vacancies for each person unemployed

# Austria: economic stability, few labor disputes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Financial Times Service

Vienna

Austria, a small and landlocked neutral European country with a population of just under 7.5 million, is generally regarded as a haven of steady growth and social stability.

In the crucial field of labor relations, for example, no other European nation, except Switzerland, has so few strikes. Last year the statistics showed only one minute per worker lost due to labor disputes, whereas in neighboring Italy the equivalent figures were two working days per worker.

Only a few decades ago, during the period between the two world wars, Austria was regarded by many Austrians as a nonviable relic of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy with 52 million inhabitants, a country where political tensions culminated in the bloody civil war of 1934.

But the socialist "Reds" and conservative "Blacks" of the civil-war days found themselves in the same Nazi concentration camps during World War II. This provided the psychological and political basis for the birth of a new and neutral postwar Austria, and for two decades until March, 1966, Austria was ruled by a coalition of the two great parties, the People's Party and the Socialists.

earned with a "cooling off period," a time for reflection and compromise.

**Cooperation tested**

The particularly Austrian brand of social consensus survived both the People's Party victory in 1966, leading to a single party Conservative Cabinet, and the triumphs of the Socialists in 1970-71, which resulted in a one-party Socialist Cabinet. With the inflationary spiral also accelerating in Austria and reaching almost 10 percent this year, the cooperation of labor, employers, and farmers is subjected to a severe test.

Economic growth this year is likely to reach 5 percent as against the originally projected 3 percent and will remain only slightly below the 6 percent average growth recorded between 1969 and 1971.

Exports are still doing well and have offset the combined effects of a higher import bill for oil and the setbacks to tourism. This sector, providing net revenues to the tune of \$1.1 billion during the first nine months of 1974, though down 19 percent on last year, remains a prop to the economy.

Industry's order books are still good, and there are three vacancies for every person unemployed. The

existence of small domestic oil fields (2.5 million tons a year) and great hydroelectric resources has helped to cushion the impact of the energy crisis, but there is general agreement that labor peace has provided the basis for Austria's post-war prosperity and the current economic upswing, which has already lasted for six years.

**Partnership criticized**

The system of social partnership is not, of course, without its opponents. Left-wing critics maintain that the vital renunciation of the strike weapon weakens the workers and that the hierarchical structure of the Austrian Trade Union Federation is undemocratic. Right-wing critics argue that union power is converting Austria into a "syndicalist" state with the various pressure groups increasingly overshadowing Parliament.

Regardless of these undoubted risks and dangers, the majority of Austrians are satisfied with the system of social partnership. Without it the country could not have overtaken Britain in its gross national product. The gap separating Austria from Switzerland, which was saved from two world wars through its neutrality, narrowed from 42 percent in 1960 to 21 percent by 1972. Thus the post-war balance sheet is very positive.

It remains to be seen however, whether the political and social system will stand the test of a serious economic crisis. So far the Austrians have condemned the Communists (who received only 1.4 percent of the votes in 1971) and extreme right-wingers to total insignificance.

## Commercial jets to test upper-air pollution

By the Associated Press

Washington

Do jet planes pollute the upper atmosphere?

To find out, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is equipping four commercial Boeing 747 airliners with sensors to measure pollution along the world's major air routes.

The five-year program began recently when a United Airlines jumbo jet carried the detectors for the first time. It will take readings during normal commercial flights over the continental United States and between the West Coast and Hawaii.

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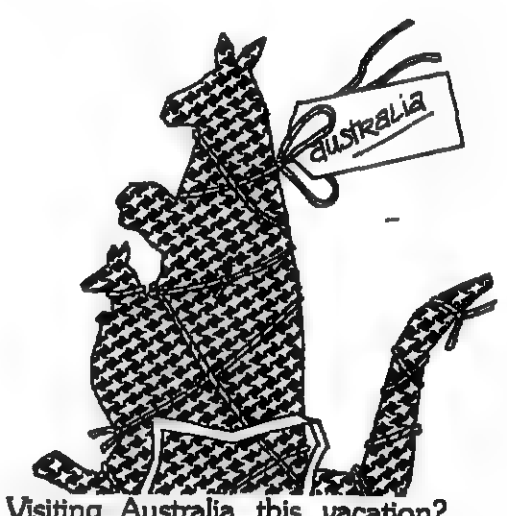
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## Modular 'clip-on' homes

## Fresh hope for housing-short New Zealand

By Reuter

Wellington, N.Z. A new plan for "clip on" houses is giving fresh hope to young New Zealanders, dreaming of their own homes in a land suffering from a prolonged housing shortage.

A recent announcement by the government that it will participate in a promising new plan for modular clip-on houses has revived the prospect of a radical solution to the housing problem.

The modular system, developed by Auckland architect Owen Machane, has room modules built on a factory assembly line. The rooms can be linked together according to the particular blueprint. Rooms can be added or subtracted as needed and second levels also attached with the system.

## Political efforts fail

Inflation, shortages of materials, and cash problems largely have blocked efforts of the Labor Party which made housing one of its major concerns when it took office two years ago.

The immediate future offers little prospect of improved economic conditions easing the situation for thousands of house hunters, most of whom are in the lower income group. But the new modular scheme offers some hope and may be a partial solution to the problem.

The government has bought a 26 percent share in the Christchurch-based company, L.B.S. Homes Development, formed to produce the room units.

## Factories envisioned

The company, headed by Sir Ronald Scott, hopes to build three factories in New Zealand — eventually producing 3,000 homes a year — and another seven factories in Australia.

It is estimated that the houses made from joining the room modules in various combinations, will be 10 to 15 percent cheaper than conventional houses and the room layouts will be considerably more flexible.

The idea of house-building costs going down is a novelty in New Zealand. The average price of houses has risen more than 50 percent in the last two years, the period in which the

government has been attempting to house everyone.

The leader of the opposition National Party, Bob Muldoon, has been quick to pounce on the statistics and is predicting housing will be a main issue at the next election which must be held before the end of 1975.

Although the Labor government has failed to keep down building costs and land prices in the face of inflation and increasing property speculation, it has introduced some variety on the home front.

Earlier this year, it announced a new design and building program in state housing which it was hoped might improve the rows of wooden boxlike dwellings which traditionally have branded state housing areas in New Zealand.

The new program means the government directly negotiates with the builders for houses of their own design.

So far contracts have been let for about 1,000 such houses throughout New Zealand and more than the total number of state houses built in any of the past three years.

This year the government planned to build 3,000 houses for the ever-increasing number of eligible low-income families.

But despite these efforts, thousands of New Zealanders still are crying out for government housing because a shortage of money for home loans has stopped them buying privately.

## Jamaica, Mexico to set up joint aluminum venture

Kingston, Jamaica

The governments of Jamaica and Mexico are to establish a \$800 million bauxite-alumina industrial venture, Prime Minister Michael Manley has announced.

Mr. Manley said that an agreement creating the partnership has already been signed in Mexico City by Horacio Flores de la Pena, minister of national patrimony for Mexico, and Allan Iwacs, minister of mining and natural resources for Jamaica.

An alumina plant is to be situated in southern Jamaica and an aluminum smelter in Mexico, both to be built as part of the integrated international complex that will be established as a result of the agreement.

Bauxite for the complex will be supplied by a bauxite mining company to be formed in which the government of Jamaica will be the principal shareholder.

## French-British dispute ties up oil reserves

By Reuter

Brest, France Millions of tons of valuable oil are believed to be lying off the northwestern French coast, but it may be years before a single barrel can be produced because of a dispute between France and Britain.

Since 1968, ecologists have patiently drawn up a map of a sector called the Iroise Sea, some 126 miles off the Breton port of Brest, where several oil companies have exploration rights.

This sector is believed to contain enough oil to ease France's energy problems for years.

But Britain has contested the ownership of the area and pending an international arbitration of the question no offshore exploitation is possible.

## Progress difficult

President Giscard d'Estaing noted that the dispute between France and Britain over oil exploration zone limits had made progress difficult, but this was now in the hands of experts, he said.

During a visit to Brest, the French President said: "The prospects for exploration are good. If we find oil off the point of Brittany it can change many things for the French economy."

Despite his call for a speedy start to oil exploration, the President will have to await the verdict of international arbitration, which might take almost two years.

## British area?

Another reason for delay is that French oil companies have not yet concentrated their efforts in the area, mainly because they are concerned they might explore parts that could become British later.

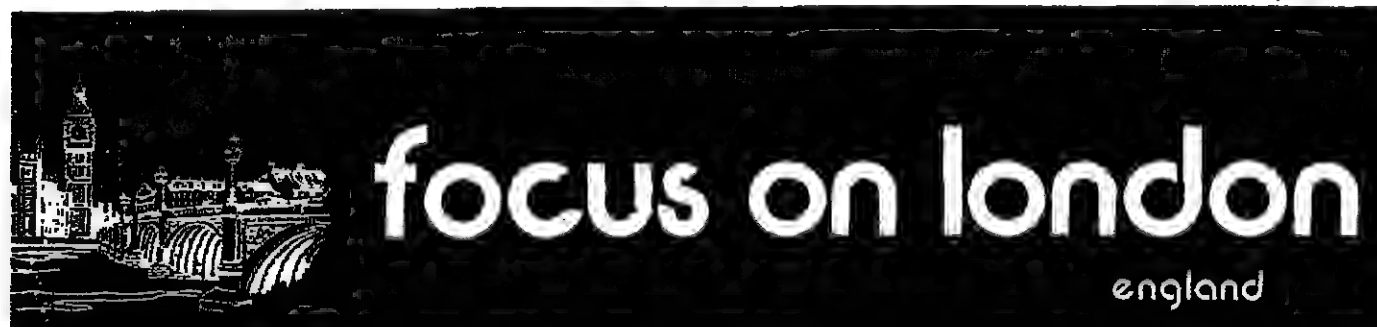
Since they started discussions British and French negotiators have been far apart in their proposals to share the area.

According to the 1958 Geneva Convention, the dividing line of a continental shelf should be at equal distance from the coastal lines of the countries concerned.

But the problem is complicated by various offshore islands.

President Giscard d'Estaing and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson accepted international arbitration after extensive talks last July.

But Britain is believed to be unconcerned by the delay. Whatever happens it is assured of a gigantic boost in energy in the 1980's with the offshore exploitation of North Sea oil that will net 100 million to 140 million tons a year.



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# Ulstermen flee homes in record numbers

By the Associated Press

**Belfast**  
Every month, about 1,000 persons in Northern Ireland pack up their lives and head for safer lands, far away from the conflict that has raged here for nearly 5 1/2 years.

The exodus began with a trickle when communal feuding broke out in 1968. Now, government officials say, it is a flood and getting worse.

The reason for the increase in emigration lies in a growing disillusionment among Ulster's 1.5 million people who have watched British governments and local politicians try unsuccessfully to end feuding be-

tween Roman Catholics and Protestants. Many express fear that the violence that has taken about 1,140 lives will get worse.

The registrar-general's office reported that 12,000 persons quit the province in the year ending last June, an all-time high. Statistics from Commonwealth immigration offices here indicate the figure for 1974 will be even higher.

## Skilled technicians

Canadian immigration authorities said that 2,800 Ulstermen emigrated to Canada in the first nine months of

this year, more than the total for all of 1973.

Australian authorities said that by mid-November, 2,746 persons had applied to emigrate down under, compared to fewer than 2,800 in the same period last year.

Many war-weary Ulstermen also head for New Zealand. Others, mainly managerial officials and skilled technicians, move to South Africa, Spain, Germany, and some black African countries. Emigration to the United States never has been heavy, averaging about 800 persons a year since 1960.

But even these statistics do not tell the full story of the refugees from

Ulster. Hundreds of families simply move across the Irish Sea to the British mainland, particularly Scotland.

## No statistics

There are no statistics available, since these refugees are moving from one part of Britain to another. But an independent social organization, the St. Mungo Community Trust, reported recently that of 243 drifters interviewed in London, 179 came from the Belfast area, many of them frightened and showing signs of severe emotional stress.

The exodus is causing concern to

authorities in Belfast, because those pulling out are engineers, doctors, businessmen, and skilled factory workers.

"We're losing some of our best people," said Joseph Simpson, an economist at Queen's University here. "We're losing an estimated one in three of youngsters leaving school."

This alarm is heightened by a big drop in the number of persons coming into Northern Ireland. This means that key persons in industry and middle-echelon management are not being replaced.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## Her honor, the chief justice, takes office

Raleigh, N.C.

Susie Marshall Sharp became the nation's first female chief justice of a state supreme court Thursday. Miss Sharp will succeed Chief Justice



Chief Justice Sharp

William Bobbitt, who is retiring because of a new state law mandating retirement after the age of 70.

Miss Sharp, a native of Reidsville, easily defeated Republican James M. Newcomb in the November election. She led the statewide Democratic ticket with more than 74 percent of the votes.

She campaigned as the "qualified candidate" and said she hoped no one would vote for or against her because of her sex. In 1973, she quietly opposed the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution when it came before the State Legislature. Miss Sharp was appointed to the Superior Court bench in 1949 and to the North Carolina Supreme Court in 1962. In 1969, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D) of North Carolina urged President Nixon to appoint her to the Supreme Court of the United States.

## Mrs. Domitien — third woman Prime Minister

Bangui, Central African Republic  
Elizabeth Domitien of the Central African Republic Thursday became Africa's first — and the world's third — woman Prime Minister.

Mrs. Domitien, who enters the government for the first time, is vice-president of the Social Evolution Movement of Black Africa (MESAN), the only political party in the republic.

In a government reshuffle announced Thursday, Marshal Jean Bedel Bokassa, former Prime Minister

and President of the republic, receives the new title of President of the government.

The other women Prime Ministers are India's Indira Gandhi and Srimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka (Ceylon).

## Manila offers chess-match fund

Amsterdam

The Philippines has offered a \$5 million prize fund to stage a world chess-championship match between America's Bobby Fischer and Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union, the International Chess Federation — FIDE — announced Thursday.

In the announcement, made at FIDE headquarters here, the federation said Italy bid \$400,000 to stage the match in Milan and Mexico bid \$440,000 for a Mexico City tournament.

Fischer and Karpov have until April 2 to decide which — if any — of the three offers they will accept, the FIDE spokesman said.

## Hays says Turkey, Greece ready to talk

Athens

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (D) of Ohio said Thursday he feels Turkey is ready to negotiate the Cyprus situation with Greece and grant some concessions.

Representative Hays met with Turkish officials in Ankara Wednesday and with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis Thursday before departing for Washington. He said he took the tour with the "complete approval" of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Mr. Hays is chairman of the North Atlantic Assembly, the parliamentary arm of the Western alliance.

## Newport, R.I., may head drive to aid Australians

Newport, R.I.

The City of Newport, scene of yachting battles between Australia and the United States in the America's Cup contests, has proposed that it help Americans wanting to give aid to cyclone-battered Darwin.

A resolution to be considered by the city council next week proposes that Newport set up a relief station to collect clothing, food, and money for Darwin.

"Newport has a great affection for the many Australians with whom [it has] come in contact during the quest of the America's Cup," the resolution adds.

In Darwin, it was announced that plans for the reconstruction of the port city, devastated by a cyclone on Christmas Day, will include cyclone shelters similar to World War II bunkers.

## NATO problem bared

London

The current range of NATO rifles has outlived its usefulness, according to the inaugural edition of Jane's Infantry Weapons published here.

Maj. F. W. A. Hobart, editor of the reference work which joins other Jane's yearbooks to give an exhaustive picture of light weaponry the world over, says the problem of developing a common NATO rifle centers on national price and financial advantage.

"As a result of poor military judgment and political maneuvering, the armies of NATO have been equipped these last 20 years with a rifle cartridge, the 7.62 mm., that is clearly too powerful for the task it is expected to fulfill and which requires a rifle that is heavy to carry and uncomfortable to fire," he says in his foreword.

## French President dines with old-age pensioners

Paris

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing kept a New Year's resolution by eating lunch with old-age pensioners.

He had resolved to dine with families



He too likes French food

of all social levels in the next 12 months.

The French President shared Coquilles Saint-Jacques, roast guinea-fowl, cheese, and cream cake with the pensioners, mostly women in their 80's. On the day before Christmas he ate breakfast croissants with three African garbage collectors and their French truck driver.

## Aid flows to victims of Pakistan earthquake

Rawalpindi, Pakistan

International aid has begun to flow into Pakistan for the relief of earthquake victims, with Saudi Arabia's \$10 million gift dwarfing all other contributions so far.

King Faisal's donation, in response to an appeal to the world by Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, staggered the government here.

Other donations pledged so far are \$25,000 from the United States, \$10,000 from the Canadian Red Cross, \$23,000 from Britain, and \$25,000 from Australia. India has promised 2,000 blankets — one of the main needs of the more than 50,000 homeless. The recent earthquake killed about 5,200 people and injured 16,000.

## Winter running in Peking streets

Peking

Early in the morning and late at night, the sound of pounding feet and heavy breathing echoes along Peking's streets and lanes as the city's winter running program goes into its second month.

According to a report by the official Hsinhua news agency, about 1.7 million of the Chinese capital's 7 million citizens are taking part in the program this winter — more than twice as many as last year.

The idea is for schools, factories, and other work units to form groups of 30 runners, and for each group to cover a distance of 1,600 miles during two months of daily running.

## Soviets ask for port facilities in India

New Delhi

The Soviet Union has asked India for port facilities for its space tracking and recovery ships in the Indian Ocean, informed sources said here.

The sources commented that the Indian Government had not yet reached a decision on the request, first made about 18 months ago. Indian and Soviet space experts are to meet here in February and are expected to discuss proposals to place Indian scientific instruments aboard Soviet space probes, the sources said.

## Pentagon: 'no comment' on sub collision report

Washington

The Pentagon has refused to comment on a report that a U.S. nuclear submarine had collided with a Soviet submarine under the North Sea last November.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Cairo crackdown

The Egyptian Government has warned that it will crack down severely on any recurrence of the New Year's Day Cairo riots that followed a demonstration by workers demanding wage increases to meet inflationary prices. According to the government statement, the demonstrators damaged a train, 26 government-owned buses, 15 private cars, a police car, and smashed show windows.

### Ethiopian nationalization

All banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions in Ethiopia were nationalized Wednesday by decree of the military regime in Addis Ababa. The government promised, however, to compensate shareholders and honor all previous agreements.

### Oil price outlook

Further oil price rises should not be needed before 1976, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani has told West German magazine. In an interview published by the commercial magazine Wirtschaftswoche, Sheikh Yamani says he would like to see prices drop and then be frozen for a long time.

### Tax cut prospect

Dr. Walter W. Heller, former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, says he expects President Ford to suggest an income tax cut early this year. Interviewed while vacationing in the Seattle area this week, Mr. Heller said with a tax cut "we can go to the unions and make a reasonable case for holding wage increases to about 8 percent."

### Palestine aid

The European Community will base future financial help to Palestinian refugees on the amount of aid contributed by Arab oil-producing countries, says Claude Chevsson, member of the European Community's political commission. At a press conference in Jerusalem, he pointed out that the European Community now was covering 40 percent of the budget of the United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine refugees.

## \*U.S. volunteers: busy, busy

Continued from Page 1

More than 37 million Americans now donate a half-hour or more of their time to a good cause each week — a jump from 18 percent of the population who volunteered in 1965 to 24 percent in 1974, a U.S. census indicates.

These patterns, say the nation's volunteer leaders, represent an increasing desire for satisfying work — work that does not necessarily have to have a dollar sign on it to have value.

The number of early retirees who volunteer has increased 50 percent since 1965, the U.S. Census finds. Higher pensions, earlier retirements, and a desire to keep active are a few reasons why many ex-employed are offering their services, leaders say.

### Federal program grown

The federal volunteer program RSVP (Retired Seniors Volunteer Program) has grown from 15,000 to 115,000 in 18 months.

Student volunteer work has increased 80-fold since 1963, according to estimates of the federal volunteer agency ACTION. Many high schools now offer credit for volunteer work in certain fields.

A 5 percent jump in male volunteers since 1965 was measured — indicating that "distinctions between 'men's work' and 'women's work' are eroding — and that more women are heading back to school or into careers, experts say.

Also, more professionals, such as lawyers and accountants, are volunteering free services to charitable causes, says John Dixon, executive director of the Center for a Voluntary Society.

A few companies are finding workers more productive and happier when encouraged to give volunteer service to the community.

### 'Corporate machine' a factor

"Many employees feel like a tiny cog in a giant corporate machine and want something that they enjoy doing," said Dr. Cynthia Wedel, national chairman for Red Cross volunteers.

Still, to expect business, families, and nonprofit organizations to continue to subsidize and financially cushion volunteers in a declining economy may be too much to ask, says Mr. Dixon.

Already, many volunteer workers are seeking paying jobs to boost family incomes. Some agencies report volunteers for the first time balking at the cost of childcare. Four bills were introduced in the last session of Congress to give tax deduc-

tions to volunteers on the number of hours worked.

And debate grows stronger over whether ACTION should directly fund its own force of volunteers through such programs as the Peace Corps, VISTA, and Foster Grandparents.

The government stipends, which average \$1.60 an hour, do boost the professionalism and effectiveness of government volunteers, but opponents, such as George Romney of the National Center for Voluntary Action, claim unpaid volunteers have a special dedication and freedom of action.

### Self-interest appealed to

A new tack among recruiters of volunteers is to appeal to the self-interest of prospective volunteers as well as to their desire to do something for humanity.

"There is an erosion of the model of the purely altruistic volunteer," said Ivan Scheler of the National Center on Volunteers in Boulder, Colo. "People are looking for growth and learning either in the large, formal volunteer organizations or in the everyday spontaneous giving that occurs."

Unemployed teachers, for instance, volunteer to tutor. College students earn credit by volunteering in their field. Or, secretaries do volunteer work as a transition to career jobs.

Volunteers in educational, health, civic or recreational programs run a distant second to religious work, the U.S. Census found, but are still popular. Volunteers in politics or the justice system were at an even smaller percentage.

## \*Will gold prices dip further in U.S.?

Continued from Page 1

For example, at Drexel Burnham, Inc., a New York Stock Exchange member firm selling the gold in conjunction with Moccata Metals, Howard Brenner, says: "There was a lot of interest shown but very little in the way of actual sales."

The same story was true at banks around the country.

An officer of the American Bank & Trust Company, located on Fifth Avenue in New York, said there were many inquiries, but few buyers of the offered gold coins.

Likewise, at Republic National Bank, a few blocks down Fifth Avenue from American Bank & Trust. According to a spokesman for the bank, about 50 ounces of bullion was sold at the window and about 60 gold coins. This meant that only \$9,500 worth of

## \*Labor flashes warnings

Continued from Page 1

Some dark clouds already are rolling over the bargaining horizon:

• Strikes against major oil companies appear probable Jan. 6. The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union, bargaining for about 60,000 workers in the petroleum industry, has rejected company offers for new two-year contracts as "grossly unfair" and has warned members of the possibility of a long, hard strike.

The union bargaining separately with the major oil companies, largely on a plant-by-plant basis, wants \$5 an hour in wage increases over three years, including 80 cents an hour retroactive to last May to offset inflated living costs, and it is demanding — on a "must" basis — a cost-of-living "escalator" clause to protect new wage gains in future price rises.

### Costs would double

Oil companies contend that giving the union what it wants would double labor costs over three years. They question how much of the higher labor costs could be passed along through increased products prices under present federal regulations and worry about higher taxes ahead in 1975 plus the effects of inflation.

Both sides consider a strike likely — though not inevitable.

If there is a nationwide walkout Jan. 6 by the union, substantial hardships appear unlikely. Oil companies have contingency plans to keep plants in production, if necessary. Many also have large reserves of petroleum products.

gold bullion was sold by one of the major advertisers of gold on sale.

In one of the few areas of activity, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, offering gold for sale at all of its branch offices, said demand for the metal was "brisk." Merrill Lynch, offering the gold jointly with Handt & Harman, Inc., and Samuel Montagu & Co., said some offices sold several hundred ounces of gold. The minimum purchase at Merrill is 5 ounces of gold, worth a little under \$1,000.

Among brighter spots of activity were the commodity exchanges where gold futures contracts were traded. On the Chicago Board of Trade, officials said the first hour of trading was the best first hour in the history of any new commodity. And, in New York, the Commodity Exchange reported moderate volume.

Moccata Metals said its trading floor experienced heavy activity.

However, the overall light buying interest by Americans brought a sigh of relief to bankers who were concerned that a rush to buy gold might result in large outflows of money from savings banks and hurt the bond and stock markets. The stock market remained strong though, through the first trading day of the year.

At the same time, the metal fabricators began working on ways to cope with the new supply of gold to be offered to the public on Monday. Moccata Metals, for example, said it would act as a principal and transmit to the Treasury bids on gold in multiples of 10 troy ounces.

The government is selling bars, each weighing 400 troy ounces, worth \$400 million.

## \*Watergate appeal basis

Continued from Page 1

[• The proceedings were fatally tainted when the prosecution was allowed to introduce evidence of pre-break-in planning and defendant Ehrlichman's alleged role in the Ellsberg affair.

[Reversible error was committed when Judge Sirica failed to delay the trial long enough to permit former President Nixon to testify, at least through deposition.

[Most legal observers, however, regard these claims as flimsy. They note that both the U.S. Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court rejected pre-trial motions for delay and a change of jurisdiction based upon intense news coverage of the Ellsberg and Judiciary Committee proceedings.

### Motive establishment

[They note further that, barring discrimination in the selection of jurors, the racial composition of juries has never been regarded as controlling.

[As regards the pre-break-in planning and Ellsberg matters, most see this evidence as necessary to establish motives for the later conduct of defendants Mitchell and Ehrlichman.

[Finally, the importance of Mr. Nixon's testimony was never established by those defendants who sought it. Much relevant information concerning the former President was supplied by the 34 White House tapes played during the trial. And had additional taped material been deemed important by the defense it undoubtedly would have been sought.]

The significance of the White House tapes as the most crucial of evidence in determining the verdict cannot be overestimated. "They're what this case is all about," chief prosecutor James Neal said. And a spokesman for President Ford said of the verdict: "The tapes were absolutely devastating to the defense."

Mr. Nixon's resignation was forced by the first tape the trial jury called for in its deliberations, one for June 28, 1972. That is the tape which confirms that Mr. Nixon, talking with defendant Haldeman, tried to use the CIA to turn off the FBI in its investigation of the Watergate break-in — and also confirmed that he knew the specifics of that break-in nearly a year before he publicly admitted to knowing of it, a date he pegged at March 21, 1973.

### Comment about tapes

Paradoxically, it was former President Nixon, on an April 26, 1973, tape who congratulated himself on installing the taping system which

ultimately led to the ruin of him and his administration.

The court heard him saying of sully to Mr. Haldeman: "But all incidentally I, you know, I always wondered about that taping equipment, but I'm damn glad to have it aren't you? ... While it has some things in there that ah ... we prefer we wouldn't have said, but on the other hand, we also have something in there that, we know we've ... the I've — that were pretty good, mean."

The 31 tapes introduced as evidence in this case were only part of this long complex trial, which covered more than 12,000 pages of transcript, at least more than 80 witnesses and separate lawyers for the five defendants and the prosecution. It has also been an expensive trial, costing between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a week in hotel and meal costs for the jury, between \$60,000 and \$70,000 for the weeks it has sat since mid-October.

### Long list of acts

The jury came to its verdict after hearing the plot that emerged; it attempted to cover up a break-in at the Democratic National Committee's offices; the Re-Election of the President at the White House itself, so that President Nixon's re-election would not be endangered; the attempted subversion of such government organizations as the CIA, the FBI, and the Justice Department; the payment of \$428,500 to buy the silence of the Watergate break-in team; the destruction of evidence; the subornation of perjury and committing of perjury; the string of acts that were part of the cover-up and which were still going on when the indictment in this case was brought last March.

Judge Sirica told the jury in its final charge, "The purpose of this trial, and the reason for all of us being here, can be summed up in a few words. You are searching for the truth regarding the issues submitted for your consideration. Your duty is to ascertain what that truth is."

Or as John Dean said on an April 1973, tape played at the trial, "The truth always emerges." To which Mr. Nixon answered, "We know that."

### Spain's inmate tally rises

By the Associated Press

Spain's prisons had 15,679 inmates at the end of October, 1974, increase of 1,422 over the same date 1973, government figures showed. The hike was blamed on an upsurge in subversive and terrorist activity.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.





Smiles and laughter at every turn



Breakfast served in the fields



Friendly face of Java



Javanese bull herder

# JAVA

Land of people

By Gordon N. Converse

Chief photographer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

It has been said that Java is about to sink under the weight of its own people.

This relatively small island that lies between the Indian and Pacific oceans accounts for less than one-seventh of the land area of the Indonesia archipelago. Yet its 80 million people comprise two-thirds of the Indonesian population . . . twice the density of Japan. It is expected to double in the next 25 years.

Indonesian cities are booming with new construction as the country grows wealthier from the high price of oil, timber, and other resources. As a consequence, more Javanese

are pouring into the cities in search of work . . . all adding to the people problem.

Yet 85 percent of the population are still living in rural or semirural areas of the island. To a traveler the countryside does not seem especially overcrowded except at busy marketplaces and festivities around the many temples.

They are a fun-loving and happy people. They seem not to know the word for stranger. Time here has a rhythm of its own . . . seconds, minutes, and hours all blend into the moment at hand. Work and play are often a mixture of both.

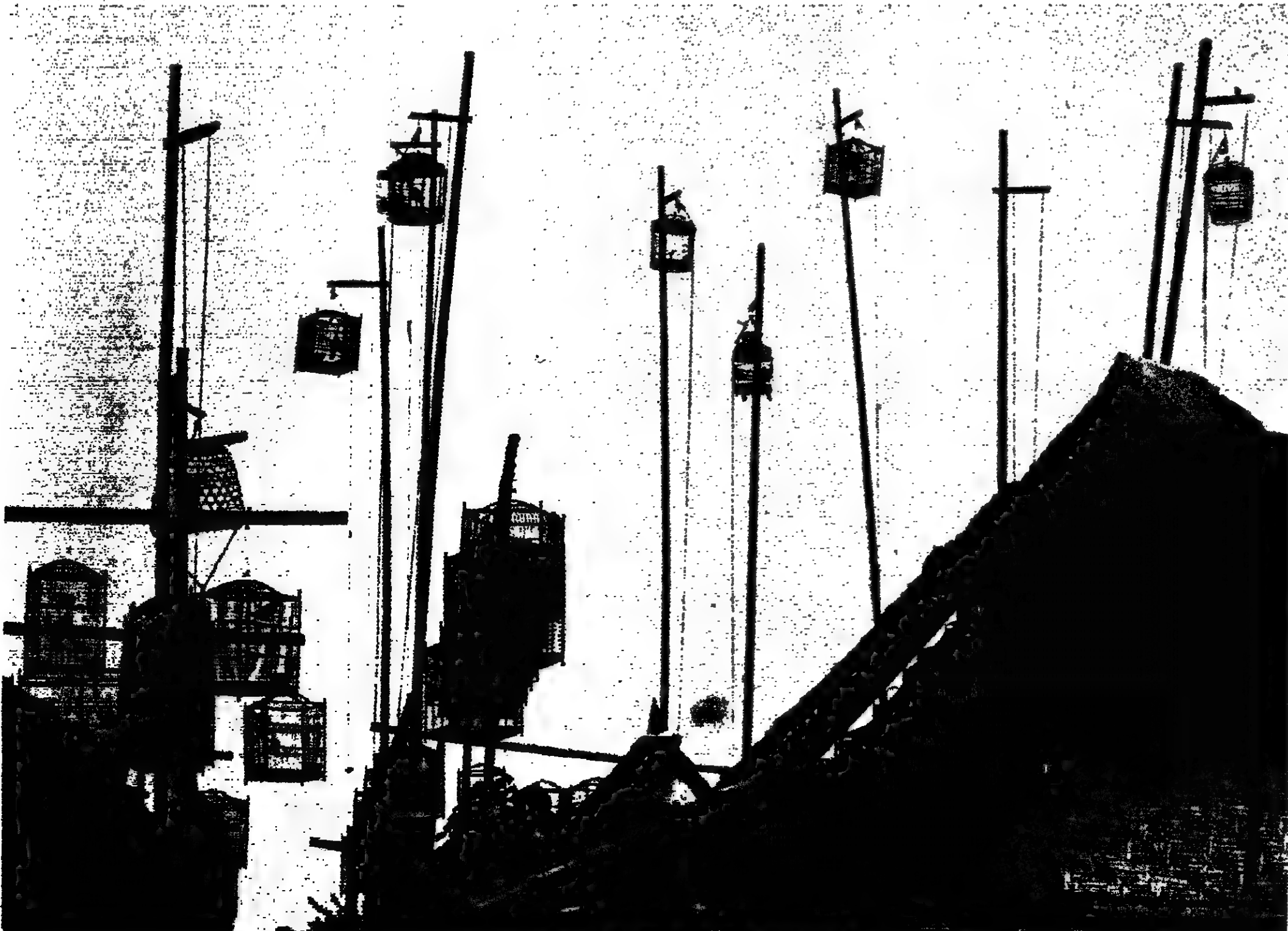
From the tropical beaches to the highest volcanic ridges the land is terraced with watery rice paddies. Many of these have

taken generations to build and are sprinkled with little shrines and temples.

Men do most of the work in the fields, women the selling in the markets. Both do the harvesting together and usually in groups. Children too play an active part in this chore.

Traditions go back a thousand years and the Javanese live by them religiously. While distant volcanoes continue to smolder and sometimes erupt, trance dancers, magic and puppet shows go on to the sound of gongs and chimes in nearby villages.

Its endurance through the turbulent years of this century says much for the strength of the Javanese spirit. Individuals somehow seem to be unaware of the changing world around them.



Songbirds swing and sing over rooftops



Youth works at early age



# financial

## Story of two British firms—one buoyed up, one goes under

### Heavily in debt to U.S. banks, Burmah wins 12-month reprieve

By Geoffrey E. Tewson  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Indebtedness to United States banks has been an important cause for Burmah Oil Company, Ltd., one of Britain's biggest multinationals, having to seek financial help from the British Government to keep going.

Although it had been known for some time that the company was in some sort of financial trouble, the crisis came as a shock. The announcement was timed for a day when stock exchanges were closed both in New York and London.

Burmah Oil is the kind of British multinational that the government cannot afford to see go under. One reason is the firm's important positive contribution to the nation's balance of payments. Another reason is that Burmah Oil is an important domestic employer, furthermore, one based in politically sensitive Scotland.

#### Key role

The company also has a key role to fulfill in North Sea oil development. (It already has, for example, a 30-percent interest in the big Ninian field.) The government would not want the future development of the North Sea oil fields

rocked by the crash of one of the major participants.

Exactly a year ago Burmah took over Signal Oil & Gas Company in the U.S. with the help of American banks. So the credit worthiness of British companies in America is challenged if Burmah's indebtedness abroad is not quickly underpinned.

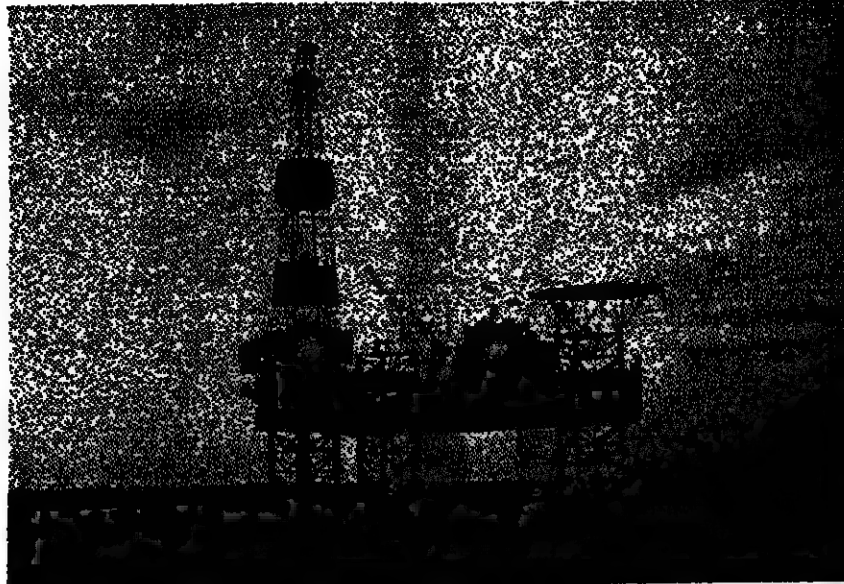
The arrangement looks as if it has been devised as a banking solution. It is a short-term plan and appears to have little to do with the Labour government's nationalization plans for British industry.

The plan easily could have had that appearance. Burmah has a holding in the British Petroleum Company (BP), which, together with the British Government's own substantial holding, would have given the government control of BP.

#### Dealings suspended

However, in today's world oil situation, this would not be a time for the government to be in a position to dictate overtly BP's commercial policy. It could do so already, in effect, but appearances are important.

Burmah owes some \$850 million, mainly to U.S. banks. The British Government through the Bank of En-



Burmah Oil—awash in a sea of debt

gland has given it a 12-month breathing spell.

Dealings in the company's shares have been suspended on the stock exchange. It also becomes the first company to surrender 51 percent public participation in its North Sea oil discoveries. The Bank of England has guaranteed the \$850 million loans, and a major program of asset realization for Burmah is a certainty.

Unspecified changes in management also are part of the deal, along with an investigation by accountants.

The Bank of England has taken as

collateral (but only as collateral), Burmah's share holdings in BP.

Burmah blames its severe drop in profits and liquidity on the collapse of the international tanker market. The company is important in tankers (less so in world oil) and has carried out a major diversification program in the British industrial field, as well as into the American market.

This diversification was accomplished quickly. The assets, in some cases, were acquired at high prices. Now costs are rising, profits are falling, and Burmah cannot foot the bill.

### Aston Martin's bankruptcy and smoke of controversy

By Richard Burt  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

London  
Aston Martin, the car that for years exemplified the "James Bond" image of luxurious sportiness, has gone the way of other British luxuries.

Earlier this week, William Wilson, chairman of the company that builds the \$28,000 sports car, announced that Aston Martin was bankrupt and set off a growing controversy by blaming the government's industry secretary, Tony Benn, for the collapse.

Mr. Wilson said that the firm had been engaged in loan negotiations with the government for over a year, but that Mr. Benn had, quite simply, dragged his feet over coming to the aid of the ailing company.

Answering Mr. Wilson's charges, the Department of Trade and Industry officials said that Aston Martin had met all the requirements for a \$1.4 million loan, save one — the establishment of a satisfactory marketing procedure in the United States.

#### Arrangements suspended

Mr. Wilson had earlier indicated that a U.S. firm, the Alco Standard Corporation of Pennsylvania, was only waiting for the government loan to complete marketing arrangements. However, following the announcement of Aston Martin's liquidation, Alco officials disclosed that even if the government loan had come through sooner, they were not prepared to market the car.

They called this a "strictly business decision."

While the Alco statement appeared to take Mr. Benn out of the hot seat, the anger expressed by Aston Martin officials is shared by a number of British businessmen. Although an advisory body of industrialists had twice suggested that the government not go ahead with the loan, Mr. Benn had a record of ignoring this advice in the case of worker collective schemes.

#### Basis for decision

Thus, it is believed that Mr. Benn made his decision against Aston Martin essentially on the political basis that the firm made cars for a wealthy few.

Trade and Industry Department officials insist this is not true and that they are as keenly disappointed in the firm's failure as Mr. Wilson, especially because 500 highly skilled automobile workers will be thrown out of work.

While it is impossible to determine whether Mr. Benn's failure to come to Aston Martin's rescue reflected a political bias, it is clear that the firm's failure signifies the end of an era in British motoring.

#### Writers take note

British automobile writers have been busy this week mourning "the end of the road for Aston Martin." During the 1950's and early 1960's the car was a big name in international racing circles, with its biggest triumph coming in 1959 when premier British race driver Stirling Moss helped capture the 24-hour endurance race at Le Mans.

But Aston Martin stood for more than good racing performance. As one automobile writer put it: "Aston Martins belonged to an era of the idle rich, the open road, and cheap petrol."

With 20 percent inflation, gas at \$1.50 a gallon, and traffic jams rivaling those anywhere, that is not the Britain of 1975.

### Body's chemical value shows rapid increase

The good news: You're worth nearly six times what you were in 1936.

The bad news: It's inflation. The facts: The value of the human body has climbed to about \$5.60 compared to \$3.50 in 1936 and only 66 cents in 1931.

That, according to the Health Insurance Institute, is the approximate total value of all inorganic elements and compounds in a 150-pound human body today.

Northwestern University biochemist Donald T. Forman, who made the estimates, says this is based on the sodium, potassium and traces of nickel, mercury, gold, and silver found in the human body.

These figures are calculated by the prices of these elements in current chemical catalogs, which have gone up some 13 percent since the start of the year.

### Selling odd-lot U.S. securities

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Investors will soon be able to buy "odd lot" government securities — U.S. Treasury bonds, bills, and notes and a variety of federal agency issues — on the Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange (PBW).

The move by the PBW to offer government securities in amounts of \$1,000 to \$99,999 will be competitive with commercial banks who for years have offered this service to their customers.

Also, shortly, the American Stock Exchange will be offering similar markets in odd-lot government securities.

Currently, the New York Stock Exchange sells government securities in both round lots — transactions in amounts of \$100,000 or more — and odd lots.

Officials of the PBW, however, contend that buying odd-lot securities from the PBW will result in a saving of half the service charge normally charged by the banks.

A check with Citibank, one of the largest dealers in government securities, shows that they normally charge \$10 for the purchase of a government security. However, the service charge varies from bank to bank, ranging from \$10 to \$50.

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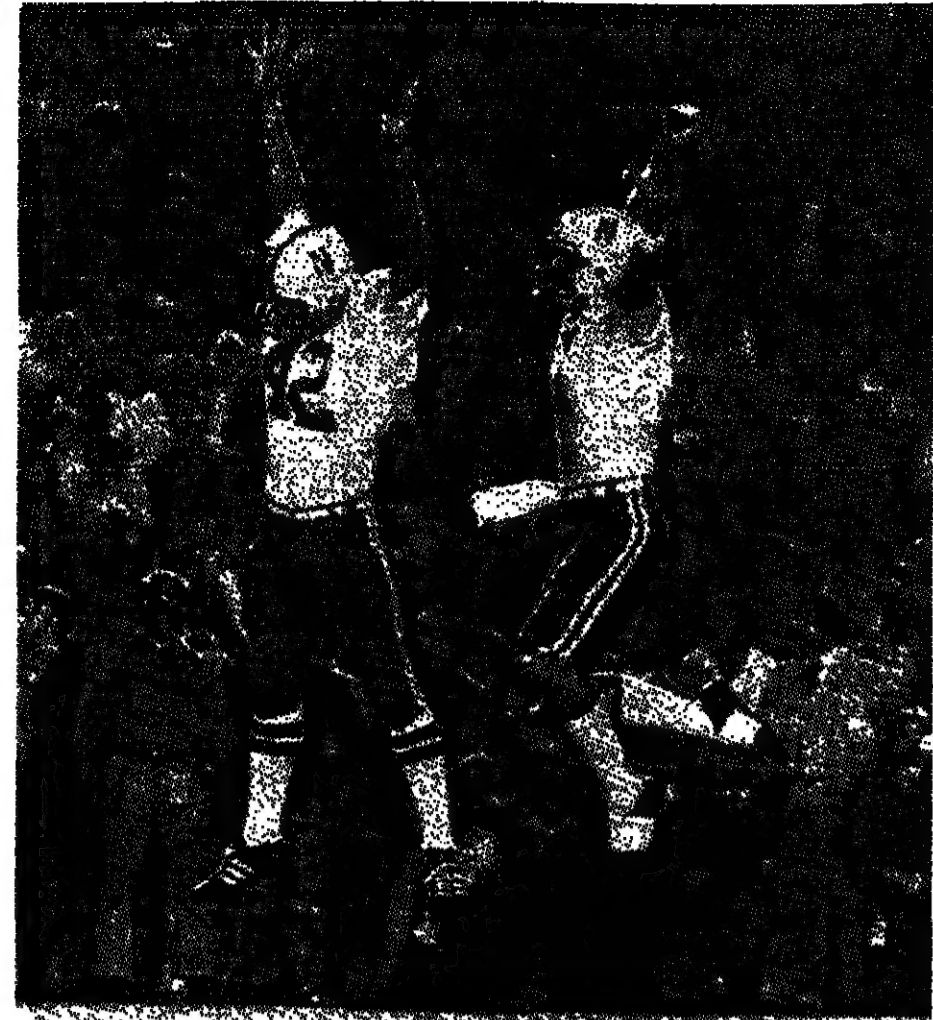
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## sports

## Bowls mix up football rankings

By Ross Atkin  
Sports writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor



Mike Coyle (left) and Terry Luck

AP photo

## Right after Nebraska beat Florida in Sugar Bowl

Alabama flunked its final football exam for the second straight year against Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl. Consequently, the Oklahoma Sooners, who stayed home over New Year's Day are the valedictorians of the 1974 class.

Because of recruiting violations and a three-year NCAA probation, Oklahoma was not invited to a bowl. And throughout the season they were unrecognized by the United Press International coaches' poll. But as the only undefeated major college team, there's little doubt that the Sooners — outlaws or not — deserve the No. 1 ranking.

But who's No. 2? After what happened in the bowl games, that is indeed a baffling question.

Alabama possibly is the second best team in the country, but how about Southern Cal., which came on so strong toward the end of the season? This writer leans toward Michigan, which had to sit out post-season play after tying for the Big Ten title but losing to Ohio State in its final game.

## The Outcast Bowl

(Suggestion: Let Michigan and Oklahoma meet secretly in the Outcast Bowl. The game could be played in Oskaloosa, Iowa, so that it wouldn't attract too much attention and the final score phoned in to the wire services.)

As for those bowl games which opened Pandora's box for the pollsters...

The Rose Bowl was the most exciting. Southern Cal. gambling successfully on a two-point conversion to squeeze by favored Ohio State, 18-17.

The crucial extra points came after Southern Cal. quarterback Pat Haden connected on a 38-yard touchdown pass to J. K. McKay, the coach's son. It was a daring call from the bench which Haden hadn't expected. "I was a little surprised when that call came in," the Rhodes scholarship winner admitted later. "We had been moving the ball well on the ground."

## Griffin fumbled twice

What came as no surprise was the hard hitting, which knocked Trojan running back Anthony Davis out of the game and caused the Buckeyes' Heisman Trophy winner, Archie Griffin, to fumble twice inside the Southern Cal 10-yard line.

Griffin, who was held to under 100 yards for the first time in 25 games, apologized to his teammates for the sub-par performance.

Ohio State's Woody Hayes was relatively calm in defeat although aggravated about one penalty, a 15-yarder which came when defensive back Neal Collette spiked the ball after an interception. "I've never seen that called," Hayes said. "They [the officials] aren't living up to that 99 percent of the time. It was tragic for us."

Alabama had been a solid favorite in the Orange Bowl, but Notre Dame shut down the Crimson Tide attack for most of the game and held on for a 13-11 victory.

The lighter Alabama players couldn't handle the more physical Fighting Irish. But late in the game the Crimson Tide passing attack caught fire and it appeared that quarterback Richard Todd was going to lead his team into field goal range if not to a touchdown.

But just when it seemed that Alabama was going to end its eight-game bowl drought, Reggie Barnett stepped in to steal a Todd pass and clinch the Notre Dame victory. It was one of several big plays in a superb team effort, which saw the Notre Dame defense hold Alabama to a measly 62 yards rushing.

Ara Parseghian, coaching in his last game for the Irish, said he put no pressure on his players to win the

game for his sake. But he added, "I felt that whatever I've done, however they felt about me would be demonstrated on the field. We rose to the challenge."

In the other two major bowls — the Cotton and the Sugar — two newcomers fell to a pair of bowl regulars. Behind 10-0, Nebraska scored all 13 of its points in the fourth quarter to edge Florida. Ironically, the Cornhuskers weren't noted for having a strong finishing kick.

In yet another twist, Nebraska's usually outstanding quarterback David Humm was playing miserably (2 for 12 passing) and was replaced by back-up Terry Luck. Luck engineered Nebraska's one touchdown drive — a 99-yard beauty which pointed to the determination of the recharged offense.

Inspired by a partisan cheering the Cotton Bowl, Baylor led Penn State until the Nittany Lions were angered by a penalty-nullified touchdown. Quarterback Tom Schuman vented his ire by throwing bull's-eyes, scorching the Baylor secondary, and leading Penn State to a 41-20 win.

## Change of pace

## Vikings to key on Steelers' Harris

By Phil Elderkin

What they're saying in sports:

From Minnesota Coach Bud Grant on how the Vikings hope to contain the Pittsburgh Steelers in the Super Bowl on Jan. 12 in New Orleans — "We're going to try to stop Franco Harris, who is their best runner, and make them put the ball in the air. Not that the Steelers don't throw the ball well, but when you pass the risk of losing the football is far greater. To be a successful pro team you have to make the run work for you on first down. Otherwise, you find yourself passing when it's second down and 10 yards to go and the defense is waiting for you. When it's second and only five, you have more room in which to operate."

From Will Perry, Michigan sports publicist, on ex-Wolverine center Gerald Ford — "We are very proud of Mr. Ford. He is our first offensive lineman ever to become President!"

From Argentine tennis star Guillermo Vilas after winning the Grand Prix Masters Tournament on grass in Melbourne, Australia — "Two months ago I thought grass was for cows. Now I think some of it should definitely be kept for tennis."

From Oakland's Reggie Jackson on teammate Joe Rudi — "Joe is a misfit on this club. He gets along with everybody."

From Coach Sid Gillman of the Houston Oilers on personal attitudes in pro football — "I've never completely bought the current thinking that today's pro football player is harder to handle and different than he was just a few years ago. I've always found that if you treat a man with respect, he'll respond. And I don't care whether you're running a football team, a bank or a newspaper."

From Wayne Embry, general manager of the Milwaukee Bucks, after getting guard Jim Price from the Los Angeles Lakers for Lucius Allen — "Price isn't as fast as Allen, but he



Bud Grant

controls the tempo of a game a lot better. His quickness will also help our defense."

From Olympic champion Frank Shorter on why he runs the marathon, a distance of 26 miles, 385 yards — "Because I'm good at it."

From former National Hockey League referee Frank Chadwick — "I never knew the rules. I just used common sense. It's really the only way to run a game. If officials called every penalty they saw, there would be no players left on the ice and nobody to come and see them."

From Manager Sparky Anderson of the Cincinnati Reds — "Some teams never win. They're the ones who always have four or five guys who don't care about

anything. They don't want the grind and pressure of a full season. As soon as things start to bug their team a little, they crack and just go for themselves. Talent is one thing, but the ability to put out from April to October is another."

From center Bob Lanier of the Detroit Pistons on the rookie frustrations of center Bill Walton of the Portland Trail Blazers — "Even before Walton came into this league, people were saying that he was the kind of player who could turn a whole team around. And although Walton never claimed that for himself, he's had to live with it. Man, that would be tough on anybody."

From Joe Robbie, owner of the Miami Dolphins, on the claim of so many players that they jumped to the rival World Football League because of financial concern for their families — "The World Football League has done more to make family men out of football players than anything else I know."

From Oakland Manager Alvin Dark on pinch-runner Herb Washington, prior to the World Series — "Washington is so fast that he can get picked off first base and still have time to steal second."

From Rick McCutcheon, after transferring his basketball talents from Minnesota to Arizona State because he wasn't playing much at the former school — "If I'm going to be unhappy, I might as well be unhappy where it's warm."

From Ohio State football coach Woody Hayes — "Part of our physical for football players at Ohio State includes an eye examination. Well, one time we gave it to a Czech kicker. He not only could read the smallest letters on the bottom line, but claimed that spelled the name of one of his buddies!"

## Pro tennis wilts in Britain

By the Associated Press

London Professional tennis is booming across the world, but it is wilting in Britain.

The game's top officials are worried. After a year of increasing difficulty in attracting big stars to Britain, commercial sponsors have started to pull out. If the present trend continues,

the country that gave lawn tennis to the world could be left with the Wimbledon tournament — and nothing much else.

Two traditional pre-Wimbledon events — the West of England Championships in Bristol and the Queen's Club week in London — were squeezed out of the shortened European calendar.

Shortage of star players is only

one factor in the crisis threatening British tennis.

It is largely caused by the general shortage of money.

But Wimbledon has no worries. The tourney is watched by around 300,000 fans every year and makes so much money that the All-England Club has turned down all offers of sponsorship thus far.

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## house/garden

## '75 All-America Selections named

By Millicent Taylor  
Garden writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Three new flowers and three new vegetables are the 1975 All-America Selections (AAS) winners — a new dwarf dahlia mixture, a blue pansy, a dwarf red carnation, a yellow — yes, yellow — watermelon, a cauliflower, and a broccoli.

These were judged superior to all others in the 32 flower and 26 vegetable trial gardens in every climatic region of the United States and southern Canada. The flowers and the watermelon won bronze medals. The cauliflower and the broccoli won silver medals.

Dahlia Redskin is an Unwin type in a wide range of colors — red, pink, lavender, rose, yellow, orange, and white. You can sow the seed directly in a sunny border or for earlier blooms start plants indoors and set outside when danger of frost is over.

The fluted double flowers with yellow centers grow from midspring to fall on plants 15 inches high and are fine for cutting. Especially decorative is their bronze foliage. Redskin, in addition to its All-America rating, also has won bronze medals in the All-Britain Trials and in the Fleuroselect (European seed) Trials.

Pansy Imperial Blue will bloom through the heat of high summer when most pansies find it difficult to keep on going. A beautiful bedding plant, it bears long-lasting flowers up to three inches across — crystal blue with contrasting dark blue centers that surround distinct yellow eyes.

The plants grow eight inches high with a spread of 12 inches — fine for cutting, or in mass plantings, or in pots.

Hybrid Carnation Juliet is deli-

ciously fragrant and, on sturdy silvery plants 12 inches high with a spread of 14 inches, bears an abundance of scarlet-red flowers 2½ inches across. Excellent for the border, it also makes a good pot plant.

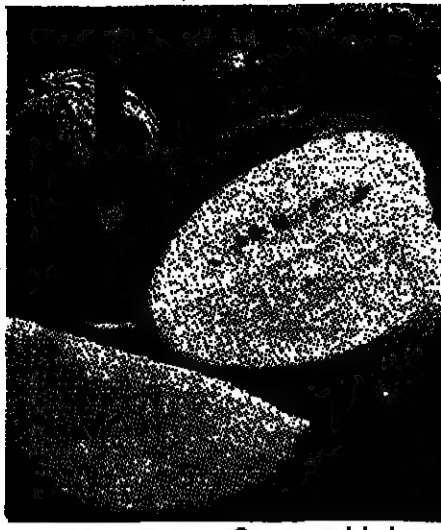
Carnations actually are biennials, but Juliet should be grown as an annual. Sow it indoors eight weeks ahead of outdoor planting time and give it full sun outdoors. In milder climates it may live over winter.

While we expect new colors in flowers we are only beginning to get used to new colors in vegetables. Something of a sensation, for example, is that new green cauliflower on the market this spring — green when cooked. And now to add to the surprise is the new All-America Watermelon Yellow Baby — yellow inside instead of the traditional watermelon pink!

It is a beauty, and from China — a hybrid between the popular New Hampshire Midget and a Chinese parent. The crisp bright pineapple-yellow flesh is described as delicious, sweeter than other "ice box" varieties. It is more productive and just as early (70 to 75 days from seed), and has fewer seeds.

Sow the seed directly in the ground after danger of frost, in groups spaced six feet apart. The vines grow rapidly and fruit-setting is early. Yellow Baby, in order to win the coveted AAS award, had to do its thing from Canada to Florida. The judges say you will like it.

The two silver medal winners, Broccoli Premium Crop and Cauliflower Snow Crown, both won for sturdy plants and larger, more compact heads. The cauliflower, a week earlier than other Snowball types, produces well-rounded heads about eight



Bronze medal winner  
Watermelon Yellow Baby

inches across and up to two pounds in weight.

The broccoli has large heads with tighter, more compact bud clusters than other varieties. It is ready in 58 days from setting out plants. Color is a pale blue-green, and heads are carried well above the leaves with no side shoots.

Throughout most of the United States both can be grown as an early spring or a fall crop. Both are cool-weather crops and both do better if started ahead indoors. Cauliflower, however, is best if planted in midsummer for harvest during the cool of autumn. In warm weather the heads tend to go to seed.

All-America Selections of the current year are in such high demand that they are sometimes in short supply, so ought to be secured as early as possible. Get them from your local garden center or from your favorite mail-order nursery. Last year's winners should be easier to get.

The flowers are Zinnia Scarlet Ruffles and Peter Pan Orange, Marigold Showboat, Calceola Red Fox, Cosmos Diablo, and Dianthus Magic Charming. The two winning 1974 AAS vegetables are Acorn Squash Bush Table King, and Wax Bean Goldcrop.

How to invite birds to your garden  
Winged visitors seek food, shelter, water

By Ruth S. Foster  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

Attracting birds to the garden is easy. Basically they come for food, shelter, and water.

Food may be seeds, berries, or bugs. Shelter is a hedgerow, trees, a shrub border . . . a place to nest safely and hide from predators. Water may be a small dish or a running stream. Birds are attracted to the sound of gentle splashing; for instance, a slow drip into a hollowed-out rock.

By careful planning, a year-round source of food can be supplied from trees and shrubs with different fruiting dates and holding characteristics. The bird feeder will still be a welcome supplement for variety, and in late winter when food is scarce.

## Color supplied

Look around your garden. How many berries and seeds are there for a bird's breakfast? Not only does fruit provide food, it also supplies color in an otherwise drab winter landscape.

Most people have some fruiting ornamentals in their garden. The most beautiful are dogwoods, crab apples, and hawthornes. Other fruiting trees are alders, wild cherries, sassafras, and shadbush. Among the shrubs are honeysuckle, cotoneaster, firethorn, coralberry, and sumac.

The most popular tree to the birds is the mulberry (Morus rubra-red and M. alba-white). More varieties of birds may be counted visiting this tree when the one-inch fruits appear in early summer than any other tree. While it is not the most neat, attractive, and ornamental, it grows well in any soil and is drought-resistant. The sexes are usually separate, male flowers on one tree, fruit on another.

Most of the nectar-producing plants, as well as fruiting trees and shrubs, bear during summer and fall. The secret of good planning is to include varieties which hold their fruit or seeds well into the winter.

The most satisfactory tree for late winter food is the Washington hawthorne (Crataegus phaenopyrum). It is lovely in bloom, attractive in summer, but most valued for its profusion of red berries which stay on through the winter.

Glossy hawthorne (C. nitida), a favorite of Frederick Olmsted, the landscape architect, and Cockspur thorn (C. crus-galli) also keep their fruit. All have sharp thorns which don't seem to disturb the mockingbirds, robins, and cedar waxwings that feed on them.

When buying trees for winter fruiting, it is important to purchase by Latin name. Fruiting characteristics are genetic, and common names often apply to different clones in different parts of the country.

Crab apples are a great favorite of the birds, and some produce berries which stay on the tree late into winter. Mahoe Bob White with its profusion of small yellow apples is one of the best. Most crabs which bear in the fall have soft fruit which the birds prefer, so they will bypass the harder apples of Bob White.

By midwinter, after several freezes and thaws have softened the fruits, and with food scarce, the birds relish them.

## Shelter provided

During winter, some birds will peck on pine cones, especially those which ripen but remain hanging on the tree. (Jack pine, Japanese, red and scrub pines.) Pine groves (obviously) as well as evening grosbeaks, redpolls, waxwings, and chickadees may be seen in pines, hemlocks, and cedars. These trees also provide the kind of shelter and protection birds like.

Eastern red cedar (Juniperus virginiana) has gray and blue berries well into winter. Known as the Savin juniper of Colonial times, it attracts the cedar waxwing, as the name would suggest. They are reputed to occasionally gorge so freely on juniper that they can barely fly.

Chinese junipers also have good berries which drop earlier.

## Berries stay on

The inexpensive evergreen, arbutus, also keeps its berries, both the American and Japanese varieties. American arbutus (Thuja occidentalis) has the added advantage of being hardy to Zone 2, which covers all of the United States and southern Canada. Many of the fruiting trees are not hardy that far north.

Among the bushes considered for late fruit, the long list involves some of our handsomest ornamentals. Fruits can even be chosen by color to complement a house or attract a particular bird. (Robins, mockingbirds, and cardinals prefer red.)

Barberries, an old favorite, provide a thorny barrier or a specimen bush. Only rust-resistant varieties should be planted or they might carry disease to needed wheat crops. Japanese barberry (Berberis thunbergii) is especially beautiful, as is the Korean variety (B. koraeana).

## Ample room needed

Hips (red fruit) are borne by many of the old-fashioned roses, usually shrubby bushes more suitable for naturalizing than for a formal rose garden. They need less care than the specimen types but can only be used where there is ample room. The beautiful cottage rose (Rosa alba incarnata), a double white, blooms in June and holds its fruit well into winter.

So does Virginia rose (R. virginia) with single pink flowers, and Memorial rose (R. wichuriana) a low white ground cover.

The Japanese rose (R. multiflora) provides the best all-round wildlife protection and food. The fruit persists throughout the winter, while the dense thorny thicket provides safe refuge.

Among the viburnums, the linden viburnum (V. glabratum) and the European cranberry bush (V. opulus)

offer not only abundant late red fruits, but also beautiful flower clusters in spring and red foliage in fall. They are large bushes, not for small foundation plantings. V. opulus xanthocarpum is a yellow fruiting clone.

## Cape Cod feature

For gray fruits, nothing can beat bayberry. Technically known as Myrica pennsylvanica, it grows in poor or sandy soil and withstands seaside conditions. (Sexes are separate.) Wax myrtle (M. cerifera) is a similar Southern plant, while California myrtle, the Western variety, is a tall upright shrub with evergreen leaves and purple fruit.

On Cape Cod, bayberry attracts many fruit eaters, including myrtle warblers and overwintering chats.

Privet has blue-black berries well into winter, if not sheared. Common border privet (Ligustrum obtusifolium), Itholum privet, and glossy privet (L. lucidum, Southern areas) hold their fruit late, but are poisonous to humans. Holly is well known for its beautiful red berries. Ilex opaca, showiest of them all, has separate sexes, so one male and three or four female plants are needed for a good crop.

## Seed eaters attracted

Not to be overlooked for winter feeding are the late grasses with tall seed heads that show above the snow cover. Winter rye and Japanese millet attract the seed eaters . . . juncos, chickadees and savannah sparrows. Goldfinches will appreciate thistle, as well as sunflower heads still standing. Weed seeds are consumed all season.

In spring and summer, the birds consume quantities of insects until the next fruits and seeds appear.

Little or no spraying should be done when birds live in a garden. Biological controls help, but the birds themselves may control most (never all) of the insects.

## Ask a builder

By Forrest M. Holly



## Removing paint from clay bricks

"How do I remove paint from tapestry bricks?"

Len Bradford  
Cocoa Beach, Fla.

A. We are not sure just what a tapestry brick is. Assuming it is a common clay brick composition, and if a small job, use a water-rinsable paint remover.

Pile it on in heavy amounts. Let stand. Then scrub with soap, water, and scrub brush to get the paint out of crevices. Be sure to use only a water-rinsable type of paint remover.

If the job is large, consider a very light, careful sandblasting or water-blasting.

## You can stain away glare from sidewalk

"Is there a stain that will give a stone or slate color to a glaring white cement walk?"

Frederick R. Chevalier  
Tryon, N.C.

A. Available in 50 different colors, consider an acid stain equal to Kemiko, made by Kemiko, Inc., 918 North Western Avenue, Hollywood, CA 90029.

## Use ash, sand on icy walks

Use sand or ashes rather than salt on icy walks to prevent damaging lawns. If you have to make a path over the lawn, retain a two-inch layer of snow to protect the grass beneath.

## Brush snow off evergreens

No matter how beautiful snow looks on your evergreens, it should be brushed off to prevent serious damage to the plant. Knock off the ice from trees and shrubs with a clothes prop if severe icing takes place.

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Photo by Julie O'Neil

Can we judge a camel's feelings by his face? Perhaps not; but if we try to, the attempt does not prove that we are silly. It proves that we are interested in the feelings of camels.

Humanity is interested in almost everything, and that is almost sublime. But our assessments are often superficial, and that is ridiculous. We tend to judge, for example, a tree by its foliage, a foal by its lineage, and books by their jackets. How can we rightly judge this camel?

Why judge him at all? Why not just enjoy him? Why not speculate instead of estimate?

The camera has caught him with his mouth open. He is clearly not eating or biting; is he speaking or singing? Is he poetically comparing his beloved to a date palm or the desert moon? We are told that animals can't think like this; but what is impossible to thought? If this

## Marching to a different dromedary

toothy fellow were remarking, in his own way, on the nature of time or the pressures of captivity — it wouldn't surprise me in the least. Nevertheless, I suspect that in fact he is just exclaiming, "My poor human, how little you understand, compared to a camel!" Sometimes the ships of the desert seem to consider us a lower form of

life than themselves. Do they believe that they alone are people, and that all other creatures — reindeer, readers, rabbits, writers, reptiles — are only things? This is how some humans think: are animals equally conceited and ungenerous?

I fancy not. But what if it happens? Consider the consequences:

The coyote loses his coyness, and becomes all ote; the otter considers himself the ottest; male chauvinist pigs become ever greater boars. And the modest, merry chipmunks, leaving their snug chipmunkeries . . . but enough. The ecology would be devastated.

Clearly, mankind must overcome its human-racism at once. Then no discriminating animal, not even our friend here in the camel hair coat, will have reason to imitate or scorn us.

And we won't scorn — or imitate — animals.

Neil Miller

## How to confuse speech

John Gould

Years ago we had a big lawsuit here in Maine that greatly interested my alleged nonlegal mind, and it taught me a great deal about this thing, so far as it remained a spectator sport. One of my neighbors wanted to do something or other, so he went to the town office to get a license, or maybe it was just a permit. The selectmen weren't too fond of this neighbor, for long-standing reasons that had nothing to do with his present request, so they refused to issue. He then took counsel, which means the expenses "set in," and before three years had elapsed the case had gone up to our

a great fuss if he had consulted a schoolteacher before he wrote his law. But now, I could see clearly that prosperity for the lawyers would be reluctant if anybody went to a dictionary. As I say, this lawsuit taught me a good deal.

When, with appropriate delays, this case came up to the Law Court, I surmised from my nonlegal distance that we were about to have a profound opinion as to the distinctions of shall and may. But the justices observed that this cause had proceeded improperly under mandamus when it should have employed certiorari. They have the thing out on this trifling excuse, and Justice prevailed over Lady Grammar. My neighbor had exhausted his resources in the support of solicitors and never went after his certiorari and hence never got his license. We taxpayers, to whom use of shall leaves no doubt as to whether or not we'll pay, had to foot the legal bills to defend our municipal officers, and as I say, I learned much from all this.

Now and then as I ponder what words mean and how they may best be arranged, which is really what that lawsuit was about, I think of one of the best told stories I ever heard. It is precise, dramatic, artfully contrived, and delivered with magnificent speed. A lobsterman on Vinalhaven Island told it and it runs thus:

My wife had always wanted to see Disneyland, so we went to the main, and one day in Utah. . . .

Consider that. With nineteen words he has taken care of motivation, preparation, getting his automobile off the island by ferry, and he has covered two thousand miles. Concisely and instantly he has informed his listener of all antecedent material, and is ready to proceed:

... one day in Utah I came up behind this pick-up that was doing about fifteen miles an hour, and just as I started to pass it the thing swung straight across my bow.

The lobsterman paused, looking at me to judge how long his suspense should be continued, and he soon said:

Now, sir — there was an accident!

I had no reason to contradict him, so he concluded:

Then this joker gets out of the pick-up feather white, and I can tell you he was some mad, and he shouts at me and says, "You fool, you — you should-a known I was turnin' off! I live there!"

I've long believed that the laws might be better written if more lobstermen ran for the legislature.

The Monitor's daily religious article

## Why look back?

Perhaps most of us have found ourselves looking back at times and dwelling on things past. It isn't always a profitable experience, because recalling unhappy incidents may arouse in us feelings of bitterness, grief, remorse, or injustice, none of which are conducive to our peace and well-being.

Even a nostalgic longing for the joys of days gone by tends to interfere with our awareness of the blessings that are right at hand to be claimed and enjoyed.

Man's real existence is perpetually harmonious, for in his true, spiritual identity man is at one with and continually reflects God, divine Truth and Love. No human situation can affect one's actual spiritual being, which is invariably in harmony with God and His universe.

When we awake from a disturbing night dream, we do not continue to dwell on the discords

involved. We need to be just as alert to banish from thought discordant happenings of times past as unreal and baseless, having no power to affect our present daily living adversely.

The Bible relates that when Lot and his family were preparing to flee from their home in the wicked city that was to be burned, they were instructed by God not to look back at the destruction. Lot's wife, disobeying the divine command, was immobilized, turned into a pillar of salt.

A habitual looking back and dwelling on the past tends to interfere with our progress and our attainment of the good God is continually pouring out to us. Christ Jesus said, "No man, having put his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God."

When we understand that God,

infinite Mind, is constantly bestowing blessings upon His entire creation, we will more willingly trust His ever-present guidance and care. We will not be tempted so much to dwell on the past, either with yearning or regret.

The expression of the God-derived qualities of alertness, wholesomeness, unselfishness, and kindness equips us to make the most of present opportunities. When we do, our days become increasingly harmonious and productive. In the Christian Science textbook Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings."

\*Genesis 19:15-26; \*Luke 9:62; \*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. vii.

[Elsewhere on this page may be found translations of this article in French and German. Once a week an article on Christian Science appears in a French and a German translation.]

[This is a French translation of today's religious article]

## Pourquoi regarder en arrière?

Il se peut que la plupart d'entre nous se soient trouvés parfois en train de regarder en arrière et de s'attarder sur les choses du passé. Ce n'est pas toujours une expérience utile, parce que le fait de retracer des incidents malheureux peut éveiller en nous des sentiments d'amertume, de chagrin, de remords ou d'injustice, dont aucun ne contribue à notre paix ou à notre bien-être.

Même un désir nostalgique de revivre les joies d'autrefois tend à nous empêcher d'être conscients des bénédictions qui sont à portée de la main prêtes à être revendiquées et dont on peut jouir.

La véritable existence de l'homme est perpétuellement harmonieuse, car dans sa vraie identité spirituelle l'homme est un avec Dieu, la Vérité et l'Amour divins et Le reflète continuellement. Aucune situation humaine ne peut affecter notre véritable être spirituel qui est invariablement en harmonie avec Dieu et Son univers.

Lorsque nous nous éveillons d'un rêve troublant que nous avons fait la nuit, nous ne continuons pas à nous attarder sur les discords qui ont fait partie de ce rêve. Il nous faut être tout aussi vigilants en chassant de la pensée les événements discordants du passé en tant qu'irréels et sans fondement, n'ayant aucun pouvoir d'affecter de façon adverse notre existence quotidienne actuelle.

La Bible relate que lorsque Lot et sa famille se préparaient à s'enfuir de leur demeure dans la ville perverse qui devait être détruite par le feu, Dieu leur commanda de ne pas regarder en arrière pour voir la destruction de la ville. La femme de Lot désobéit à cet ordre divin, fut immobilisée et devint une statue de sel.

Avoir l'habitude de regarder en arrière et de s'attarder sur le passé tend à retarder notre progrès et la réalisation du bien que Dieu répand continuellement sur nous. Christ Jésus a dit : « Quiconque met la main à la charrue, et regarde en arrière, n'est pas propre au royaume de Dieu. »

Lorsque nous comprendrons que Dieu, l'Entendement divin, répand sans cesse des bénédictions sur toute Sa création, nous nous confierons plus volontiers à Sa direction et à Sa sollicitude toujours présentes. Nous ne serons pas si tentés de nous attarder au passé, soit avec nostalgie ou regret.

L'expression des qualités qui viennent de Dieu, telles que la vigilance, un esprit sain, le désintéressement et la bonté, nous permet de tirer le meilleur avantage possible des occasions qui se présentent à nous à l'heure actuelle. Ce faisant, nos journées deviennent de plus en plus harmonieuses et productives. Dans le livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de

la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Pour ceux qui s'appuient sur l'infini et qui en font leur soutien, aujourd'hui est gros de bienfaits. »

\*Genèse 19:15-26; \*Luc 9:62; \*Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. vii.

\*Christian Science : prononcer "kristien" s'aléance.

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe aussi en français en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Salles de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

## Daily Bible verse

The Lord recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust. — Ruth 2:12.

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[This is a German translation of today's religious article]

## Warum zurückschauen?

Sicherlich haben sich die meisten von uns hin und wieder dabei ertappt, wie sie über Vergangenes nachdachten. Dies ist nicht immer zu unserem Vorteil, denn die Erinnerung an unglückliche Vorfälle könnte in uns Gefühle der Verbitterung, des Leides, der Zerknirschung oder der Ungerechtigkeit hervorrufen, von denen keines unserem Frieden und Wohlbefinden förderlich ist.

Selbst ein sehnächtiges Verlangen nach den Freuden vergangener Tage ist dazu angetan, auf unser Bewußtsein der Segnungen, die jetzt vorhanden sind, damit wir sie beanspruchen und uns zunutze machen, störend einzuwirken.

Das wahre Dasein des Menschen ist immerdar harmonisch, denn in seiner wahren, geistigen Identität ist der Mensch eins mit Gott, der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe, und er spiegelt Ihn beständig wider. Keine menschliche Situation kann unser tatsächliches geistiges Sein beeinträchtigen, das unveränderlich in Harmonie mit Gott und Seinem Universum ist.

Wenn wir von einem beunruhigenden nächtlichen Traum erwachen, grübeln wir nicht mehr über die unharmonischen Begebenheiten nach. Wir müssen genauso wachsam sein und aus unserem Denken unharmonische Ereignisse vergangener Zeiten als unwirklich, unbegründet und ohne Macht, unser gegenwärtiges tägliches Leben nachteilig zu beeinflussen, verbannen.

Die Bibel berichtet, daß Lot und seine Familie, als sie sich darauf vorbereiteten, ihr Heim in der sündhaften Stadt, die niedergebrannt werden sollte, zu verlassen, von Gott angewiesen wurden, nicht auf die Zerstörung zurückzublicken. Lots Frau gehorchte nicht dem göttlichen Befehl und wurde zur Salzsäule.

Wenn wir gewohnheitsmäßig auf die Vergangenheit zurückschauen und ihr nachhängen, können unser Fortschritt und unser Erwerb des Guten, das Gott uns ununterbrochen zuströmen läßt, beeinträchtigt werden. Christus Jesus sagte: „Wer seine Hand an den Pflug legt und sieht zurück, der ist nicht geschickt zum Reich Gottes.“

Wenn wir verstehen, daß Gott, das unendliche Gemüt, Seine gesamte Schöpfung beständig segnet, werden wir bereitwilliger Seiner immer gegenwärtigen Führung und Fürsorge vertrauen. Wir werden nicht mehr so sehr in Versuchung geraten, entweder mit Verlangen oder Bedauern in der Vergangenheit zu verweilen.

Wenn wir die göttlichen Eigenschaften wie Wachsamkeit, Nützlichkeit, Selbstlosigkeit und Freundlichkeit ausdrücken, sind wir gerüstet, die gegenwärtigen Gelegenheiten aufs Beste zu nutzen. Tun wir das, dann werden unsere Tage zunehmend harmonischer und produktiver. Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Für alle, die sich auf den erhaltenden Unendlichen verlassen, ist das Heute reich an Segnungen.“

\*1. Mose 19:15-26; \*Lukas 9:62; \*Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. vii.

\*Christian Science: richtig: kristien s'aléance.  
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist seit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lesestätten der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Auswahl über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erstellt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Friday, January 3, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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## The Watergate verdict

The latest convictions in the Watergate saga seem almost anticlimactic. But the verdicts in the cover-up trial are a sober reminder of the magnitude of the crimes committed in the highest reaches of government and of the sturdiness of the judicial system that has brought those guilty to account.

The law is taking its course and the American people can look back on these anguishing months and years with pride in their democratic institutions. The verdict of those institutions is that, notwithstanding the pardon of Richard Nixon, no man is above the law and no abuse of the constitutional powers of leadership will be tolerated.

Although justice has been served, there can be no satisfaction or smugness in the guilty verdicts rendered in the trial. It is saddening that men who attained to such high positions of influence and potential for good let themselves pursue a course of deceit, dishonesty, and abuse of public trust. One hopes they can come to peaceful terms with themselves.

One hopes, too, that they and their families can rebuild their disrupted lives. No one who has watched the courtroom ordeal of the wives, daughters, and sons of the defendants can fail to feel compassion for them.

Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of the trial is the taped evidence introduced in it — evidence which one juror termed a key factor in the verdict. It was White House words themselves which disclosed so unassailably the fact and nature of the con-

spiracy to obstruct justice and the obstruction of justice.

What remains amazing about Watergate is that President Nixon did not destroy the tapes that in the end brought about his own downfall as well as that of the powerful men around him. It turned out to be a protection to the nation that he did not. Thus the worst scandal in American history was twinned with the most convincing evidence.

It is to be urged that the public's sensibilities to what goes on in government remain sharpened. The price of moral and accountable leadership is unceasing vigilance and Americans must never tire in their demand for close scrutiny of the men and agencies which govern them.

That is the lesson of Watergate.

## Arab largess

The gift of \$10 million from King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to the Pakistani earthquake victims was generous. It dwarfed the aid from other countries. It should help comfort and sustain the 50,000 to 60,000 Pakistanis left homeless.

But the gift is interesting for other reasons. It suggests that the oil-producing countries may move somewhat toward matching the enormous increase in their wealth with a larger sense of the responsibility that should accompany such wealth.

Progress in giving natural-disaster aid hopefully will be followed by more cooperation from the wealthy Arabs, Iranians and others in offsetting the financial disasters posed by high oil prices.

## Knights of laughter

The Queen in her wisdom knows what the people need. Just when the world is counting its problems, and the humorists are lamenting how hard it is to be funny, the knight of Charlie Chaplin and F. G. Wodehouse recalls how unimpeachable the comic muse can be.

To many the new British honors will be summed up in the irrepressibility of Chaplin's jaunty tramp and Wodehouse's ineffable manservant Jeeves. But the talents of both artists have ranged much further. And, as old political controversies have faded, it is the talent that remains, decades of delight bestowed through years of ups and downs no less daunting than today's.

The news from London, therefore, should leave nobody disgruntled but everybody positively grunted, as it was put by a Wodehouse character in that marvelous gallery ranging from Psmith and Bertie Wooster to the more recent Monty Bodkin and Gertrude Butterwick. As for Charlie Chaplin, he was figuratively crowned a couple of years ago when he returned to the United States in Oscar-winning triumph.

Charlie the tramp reminds us you don't need wealth to remain a dandy. Jeeves reminds us you don't need to be the boss to be the boss. Their knighthood was in flower long before Queen Elizabeth said the word.

## On catching 'Catfish'

The frantic bidding war for baseball pitcher Jim "Catfish" Hunter — which ended when the New York Yankees signed the World Series ace to a five-year, \$3.7 million dollar contract — was a discomfiting spectacle for the American public to follow. One must commend those league owners who boycotted or dropped out of the bidding war as a matter of principle.

At a time when the public is enduring a recession in the hope of quelling inflation, with unemployment approaching 7 percent and the value of take-home pay down almost 6 percent from a year ago, the average worker can only shake his head at the lack of perspective shown in the bidding war.

If President Ford felt he had to take the major steel companies to task for their recent price hikes of up to 12 percent, should a seven-

fold pay-and-benefits hike in the sports business escape rebuke or comment?

None of this is to demean the throwing power of Mr. Hunter or his potential drawing power in the box office. But when a team's owners spend on one player a third of what their entire franchise cost, and when they got the City of New York to foot the bill for refurbishing their stadium, values seem to have fallen out of line.

The Hunter situation came about by fluke. His previous team's owner failed to live up to a contract clause. However, a recent federal court decision regarding sports contracts could open up far more of such bidding wars for players. If so, it will not be players' demands the league owners will have to defend themselves from, but their own questionable judgment.

## Spare that landmark

Yet another national landmark appears doomed. This time it is the venerable Willard Hotel in Washington. Unless some sort of urban miracle takes place, wreckers will soon be at work on the magnificent beaux-arts structure, converting it into a glassy, modern skyscraper.

The prospect is a little sad. In its heyday, the Willard was the center of much of the political and social life of Washington. It became known as "the hotel of presidents" — because presidents from Franklin Pierce to Calvin Coolidge used it. Abraham Lincoln and his family stayed there before his first inauguration. Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote that the Willard

"could more justly be called the center of Washington than either the Capitol or the White House."

There are echoes of Jenny Lind, Mark Twain, and Victor Herbert in its storied, high-ceilinged halls — and it was in the Willard that Julia Ward Howe, listening to marching troops outside her window singing the grisly lyrics of "John Brown's Body," wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" to the same tune.

Somehow, there ought to be a way to save the old building, but barring quick action by some government agency or citizens' groups the now-closed Willard will soon be only a memory.

... for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer ...



## Hunger: the global crisis

By Richard L. Strout

"The scenes are numbing," writes Bernard Weinraub in the New York Times from Dacca, Bangladesh, this week. "A woman howling with a dead infant in her arms. Naked, emaciated children sitting on pavements with tin begging cups. Old men lying on hurling bags outside markets, staring vacantly and open-mouthed at strangers."

For reasons which I shall never quite understand I found myself in Rome recently, and spent two weeks absorbed at the World Food Conference. I arrived there with a heavy ideological load. Ten or 12 years ago Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal told me that in a decade world population would overtake world food supply and there would be calamity. So now this conference.

It was my first international conference. Delegates from about 180 nations brought together, trying to think globally. The discomfort of the effort was exquisite.

What startled me at first was the suspicion of America. Americans want to be loved. For "capitalistic imperialism" read, generally, the United States. We had bombed Vietnam; the CIA intervened in Chile; we restricted food production. A lot of the criticism was grossly unfair. I am not going to argue it here, but always the unspoken question was, what will the U.S. do, the richest nation on earth? It was asked suspiciously, cynically, occasionally sympathetically — but always with reserve.

Next in my education were the Chinese and Russian speeches. They were rather alike. Scarcity, hunger, famine — these were all due to capitalism, to imperialism; with smug arrogance they rejected the need of population control (or said they did) though when I encountered a couple of Chinese delegates in high-buttoned Mao blouses they told me (treating me very much like a street beggar trying to get a handout) that, yes, there were social pressures to persuade Chinese men not to marry before 25, and women before 25. "All voluntary," the younger threw over

his shoulder as they retreated from me. An effective population control device!

Shortly afterward in the convention the Vatican received the delegates and the Pontiff strongly urged them to resist population control. It sounded to one listener not unlike the Russian and Chinese positions.

Since this is a subjective account I will add another discovery that I made: the widespread suspicion by poor countries of the multinational corporations. It was deeper than I had any idea. Multinationals, it was assumed rhetorically, came in and exploited the developing country by one means or another — the ITT in Chile was frequently mentioned. (There was also a deep-seated satisfaction among some at the way the Arab oil producers had turned the tables on the industrialized states.)

How to meet world hunger? I believe (subject to correction) that our era is the moment in time where population growth has finally passed through the line of food growth on this small planet of four billion people. I suspect that this is not going to change. For two weeks at Rome representatives from Bangladesh pathetically pleaded for food — quick, right away.

The American delegation at one point vainly appealed to the White House for a generous gesture of grain distribution and, after it was rejected, publicly showed their internal dissonance. Since then the Bangladesh Constitution has been suspended. What other countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia may follow? Even wealthy lands feel the effect; right in the New York City area there are now "a million and a half" illegal immigrants, the N.Y. Times estimates, pouring in from high birthrate countries.

Did the Rome conference achieve anything? Short-run, emergency assistance, perhaps. The mere meeting itself acknowledged, for almost the first time, the existence of the global crisis. But the long-run problem is harder.

## Mirror of opinion

### Another oil squeeze

As if the U.S. energy crisis were not bad enough, our friends across the border in Canada have just served notice that they plan to phase out oil exports to this country over the next few years.

Many Americans are not aware that Canada is one of the biggest suppliers of U.S. oil, providing us with nearly a million barrels a day — one-sixth of our total imports and 6 percent of all we consume.

In January, that supply will be cut by 100,000 barrels a day, next July it will be reduced by another 100,000 and by the early 1980s it will be cut off entirely.

The announcement of the cutback — which could eventually do almost as much damage as last year's oil boycott by the Arabs — was not entirely unexpected.

But the suddenness of the move wasn't anticipated. And for Canada the goal of self-sufficiency has a

rather hollow ring, since that country has been producing more oil than it consumes for years and its reserves of petroleum are among the largest in the world — enough to satisfy domestic needs for years to come.

Unfortunately, the Trudeau government's tax and energy policies have forced the oil industry to curtail production and to flee the country in search of more profitable operations elsewhere. Last year, in fact, Canada was the only non-Communist nation in the world in which oil exploration actually declined.

If it keeps on declining, the U.S. obviously can't continue to rely on Canada for oil, whatever export plans and policies may be adopted or announced in Ottawa.

But the latest development underscores the urgency of our own need to press even harder and faster toward our goal of self-sufficiency. — Los Angeles Herald-Examiner

## Readers write

### Meatless, no

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Recently I read your article on world hunger. It recommended sending money to CARE and such agencies, who have the staff and know-how to really help. It also mentioned having in effect meatless days. People who are not attached to agriculture feel this will help supply more grain to the hungry. Here is the picture:

There are unlimited areas in the United States unsuited to the raising of grain. They provide grass and pasture for cattle to consume in turn to convert to food. If sloping land is taken out and put into corn and soybean the topsoil will wash away and there will be no food for anyone. Also today it's meatless days are adhered to the people of the United States are condemning thousands of cows and calves to starvation and death. This will feed no one.

The short-term finishing of cattle would make it possible for ranchers and farmers to break even not letting their cattle starve. Many more farmers are feeding their cattle at a loss because they are humane and care for their livestock, but this cannot continue. Meatless days are a danger, as they take out of production one form of food, when we need all of it. Crestwood, Ky. Rosamond van Nagel

### Visiting Israel

To The Christian Science Monitor:

At this writing it is four days after Thanksgiving, and I can finally come up with something (besides the usual long list) which has won my profound gratitude: the United Nations' decision to recognize the Palestinians.

I have recently returned from a quarter of studying abroad in Israel. And much to my surprise, I returned to the States a bit wiser concerning "the conflict" over there. Perhaps just a bit more objective and sensitive to the real needs and demands of the Palestinian situation. While traveling, studying, and observing the beautiful Israeli countryside, I became acutely aware of an enormous amount of "Zionism" infiltrating the thinking and lives of Israelis. This propaganda (for lack of a better word) is accomplished through advertising, of course, but the most effective (and impressive) means were via Israel's national symbol, the menorah, and a visit to the Knesset.

How does a country expect to achieve peace and unity from a diversity of peoples if the language, flag, colors, and patriotic symbols are the "sole property" of one particular group? Hebrew is written, spoken, the menorah is the patriotic symbol, the Star of David is emblazoned across a flag of blue and white. The Chagall tapestries, depicting the history of the

Jews, hang in the halls of the Knesset. It is all lovely and good for the Jews, but what about the Arabs, the Christians, the Muslims, and now the Palestinians who also live in Israel? Are they to be expected to remove their hats (so to speak) for a flag with another religious symbol on it? No wonder Israel has been so tense for so long.

The Palestinians have finally been allowed center stage (up-stage?) in this Israeli drama. Perhaps because of this momentous decision made by the UN, the world (and especially the United States) will at last listen to the other side — to the side "that doesn't exist," as Golda Meir once said in reference to the Palestinians.

One cannot overlook Palestinian violence, of course, any more than one could the Holocaust. But it is well to remember that such actions are only the feeble grabblings of a persecuted people for worldwide recognition and attention. And now that the UN has led the way, shouldn't we all follow suit? Los Angeles Rhoda Marie Ford

### Earth as entity

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"Earth" is a proper name. Do we speak of "the mars," or of "the jupiter," or of "the venus"? Then why "the earth"? It is a degradation of both our thinking and our very special planet.

Today, however, it has become not only a solecism, but a vital injustice. Justice Douglas tells us that because Earth has no recognition as "an entity" or "a person" in law, cases in court for its protection and stewardship or the protection of its natural components are thrown out on the technicality of its "nonsentience."

We ask you to consult "Webster's International," "Random House Unabridged," or whatever reference you have, and discover the contradictions and inequities in regard to this unique and mystical planet — which, by the way, deserves all the care and respect it can possibly muster for its faltering ecosystems.

Think it over, and help humanity to reform while Earth still has a chance to survive our indifference and exploitation.

It won't cost us a tin nickel. And it's far past time we woke up. Robert and Leona Train Riesenow (authors) "Moment in the Sun" Albany, N.Y.

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

## Winds of change

### How many immigrants?

By William H. Stringer

Not far off the United States may again try its hand at revising its immigration policies. Just possibly it may shut down somewhat on that invitation to the world, written on the Statue of Liberty, to bring its tired, its poor, "its wretched refugees" to American shores.

Why might the U.S. thus become newly restrictive? Chiefly for economic reasons. People today are newly concerned about national resources, about the state of the economy, and particularly about population. High rates of immigration, it is argued, deplete national resources, add to economic strains, burgeon population growth.

Then there is another concern: illegal immigration. Thousands upon thousands of illegal immigrants have been arriving in the U.S. A New York Times survey finds more than a million illegal immigrants in the New York area, enough to virtually paralyze the enforcement of the immigration laws.

The shifting view seems to be reflected in a recent speech on immigration by Attorney General William F. Saxbe. "With the manifold problems the nation faces — energy shortages, inflation, scarcity of some foodstuffs, rising unemployment — it is apparent that we are not a limitless horn of plenty," says Attorney General Saxbe. "While we must help other nations all we can, we cannot let our own people suffer in the bargain."

The very uncertainties which beset the world are reasons why immigration into the U.S. is especially attractive. In 1965, some 286,697 immigrants were admitted to the U.S. In 1973, the figure was 400,083 — a 34.8 percent increase.

Many Americans have only the haziest notion of what their immigration laws say. The Immigration Act of 1965 ended the practice of using "national origins" as the basis for admitting foreigners into the U.S. "National origins" meant that more immigrants were admitted from Britain, Ireland, Germany, and other Western European lands than from anywhere else. The 1965 law substituted a limitation of 20,000 immi-

grants per country, with an overall limitation of 170,000 for the entire Eastern Hemisphere. The new law gives preference to close relatives of U.S. citizens and resident aliens. Remaining visas go particularly to members of the professions, to scientists, and to artists.

One result of the change in law is that nearly 10 percent of all legal immigrants now in the U.S. are professional or technical skills. Over 50,000 doctors and almost 40,000 nurses were admitted to the U.S. between 1969 and 1973. Over 70 percent of these came from India, the Philippines, Korea, Thailand, Pakistan, Iran, and China.

What is happening raises questions. Should, for instance, this new "brain drain" of trained personnel — from developing to developed countries — be allowed to continue? According to some calculations it means that, whereas in the U.S. there are 1.7 doctors for every 1,000 inhabitants, in Africa there is one doctor for every 10,000 people.

According to Editorial Research Reports, the major concern of U.S. immigration officials is the great number of illegal aliens entering the U.S. The vast majority are from Mexico, but sizable numbers come also from British Honduras and the British West Indies.

These illegal immigrants quite naturally come looking for jobs and a better life. Bills are now before Congress making it a crime knowingly to hire illegal aliens. The board of directors of Zero Population Growth has taken the position that legal immigration should be reduced until the number of persons coming into the U.S. just about equals the number leaving the U.S. This would mean cutting back immigration to about one-tenth its current level. Also, a task force of the Association of American Medical Colleges would seriously reduce the number of foreign medical school graduates allowed to practice in the U.S.

What will eventually happen to immigration laws is uncertain. But pressure seems to be building up for reform.